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France, U.S. Summit Is On

Ford and Giscard Plan Quick Start

By James Goldsborough

PORT-DE-FRANCE, Martinique, Dec. 13 (UPI).—President Ford and Giscard d'Estaing will meet today at the governor's residence here to begin talks that are expected to lead to a common position on the world energy crisis.

The dinner will mark the start of three days of talks for the two men, who will be meeting in other for the first time. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will participate in all the talks. Giscard d'Estaing has made clear in the last few days that he believed this meeting was the key to reconciling French and American differences on how to deal with the oil-producing nations.

During the European Economic Community summit talks in Paris earlier this week, he said at the two approaches could be reconciled. Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger, however, have been more reluctant about the possibilities for agreement.

Following the difficulties of the summit session, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing arrives here with less than an all-Community support or much proposals for an energy conference. He does have a common market backing, however, to work out an agreement with Mr. Ford.

Third Island Talks
This will be the third successive meeting for French and American presidents. Last year, Presidents Georges Pompidou and Richard Nixon met in Ireland, and in 1971 they met in the Azores.

It was decided to take advantage of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's visit as President to the French departments in the Antilles to hold the Franco-American meeting. The French leader arrived in Guadeloupe yesterday.

Energy and economics will dominate this meeting. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was mandated by the EEC to explain to Mr. Ford that the economies of Europe and America are inextricably linked and that Europe is affected by whatever economic policy Washington adopts. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was in Washington last week to tell Mr. Ford how much Europe depended on transatlantic trade during the current recession.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing already is said that he would stress the same theme. One of the subjects will bring up is that of French rearmament and particularly the French-American competition to sell a new generation of nuclear planes.

Another aspect of the talks will be nuclear energy. The Europeans have been told not to expect supplies of U.S. enriched uranium after 1985 and this has pushed them toward new plans for their own enrichment facilities. France and Canada are discussing the possibility of cooperation on enriched uranium.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing recently suggested that France may now be willing to consider signing the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. The key subject, however, will be how to coordinate future energy consultations with the oil-producing countries.

The French already have suggested how they see a compromise between their plans for a tripartite conference of oil producers, consumers and developing countries and U.S.-sponsored talks for a front of consuming nations.

Until now, France has shunned the newly formed International Energy Agency in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development just as the United States has opposed the French tripartite plan. The compromise, as it was outlined earlier in a week in Brussels by French Foreign Minister Jean

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Kissinger Hopeful Of Energy Accord

By Jonathan C. Randall

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today held out cautious hope that outstanding differences on how to deal with the energy crisis will be overcome at this weekend's summit meeting between President Gerald Ford and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Kissinger's guarded optimism was the happiest note of the final day of the weeklong North Atlantic Treaty Organization consultations, which were dominated by awareness of increased Soviet-bloc military strength and of threats to Western defenses by inflation, recession and high oil prices.

Mr. Kissinger insisted at a press conference that the differing French and American approaches to the energy crisis "are not contradictory and can be reconciled."

Although Mr. Kissinger insisted he was going to the summit meeting on the French Caribbean island of Martinique determined to find a workable solution to the energy crisis, his remarks suggested that he was not convinced that all aspects of the energy problem could be solved.

"Relatively Easy"
He predicted it would be "relatively easy" to find a solution to the problems of "sequence." That was an allusion to French fears that U.S. demands for prior consultation among oil-consuming nations would wreck chances for France's call for a tripartite conference of oil producers, industrialized nations and underdeveloped nations.

He said he saw "no contradiction between a producer-consumer dialogue and consumer cooperation," because such cooperation "is a prerequisite for direct negotiations with the producers."

But because of France's refusal to join its eight European Economic Community partners and eight other nations in the U.S.-sponsored International Energy Agency, Mr. Kissinger said, French-American agreement on such consumer cooperation "is not sure," although "still possible."

Mr. Kissinger further helped clear the air by spelling out an aspect of U.S. energy policy which the French said was confusing. Insisting that the United States believed oil prices were "still too high for the sake of the stability and progress of the world economy," Mr. Kissinger denied recent French suggestions that Washington now favored high prices to guarantee vast American investments needed to make development of alternate energy sources in the United States profitable.

The French took that view as a result of a recent speech at Yale University in which Thomas Sanders, assistant secretary of state for economic affairs, mentioned establishing a guaranteed "floor" under energy prices to provide incentives for developing alternate energy sources. But Mr. Kissinger all but dismissed such ideas by saying they were a "matter of study and consideration" rather than government policy.

Mr. Kissinger also confirmed earlier reports that his fellow foreign ministers had pressed him here to "consult on the repercussions of economic developments" on both sides of the Atlantic. The final communiqué contained cautious wording about what was in fact a general call for reflection of the U.S. economy.

Mr. Kissinger reiterated his pessimistic belief that current "stagflation" had yet to produce a new Lord Keynes to prescribe an economic theory to solve the day's problems. As the late British economist helped solve the depression of the 1930s by calling for large-scale public spending.

Under the impact of high oil prices, inflation and recession, it is necessary to take decisive action on themselves.

When the minuties cracked the 22-year-old emperor's authority early this year, the army was not a unified political organization. Interim committees from various units acted in loose cooperation to force the emperor to appoint Endalkachew Makonnen as premier and, at Mr. Endalkachew's urging, promised a contribution to establish parliamentary democracy and increase civil liberties within six months.

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Iran's Jamshid Amouzegar announcing OPEC decisions.

Jackson Eases Emigration Stand

Senate Approves Trade Bill Following Vote on Cloture

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—The Senate passed on a 77-4 vote tonight a far-reaching international trade bill with a historic provision designed to insure emigration of minorities from Communist countries.

The vote sent the bill to conference with the House, which passed a similar measure a year ago.

Earlier in the day, on an 88-0 vote, senators added to the bill a compromise amendment prohibiting U.S. trade concessions or credits for any Communist nation that does not lower emigration barriers.

But the bill grants the president broad authority to seek agreements with other nations leading to a freer system of world trade.

The Senate brought the trade measure to a vote by invoking cloture earlier in the day. The vote on cloture was 71-19, 11 more than the required two-thirds.

After voting cloture, the Senate added to the bill, 88 to 0, an amendment by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., softening earlier provisions making the granting of most-favored-nation and other trade concessions to Russia conditional on the lifting of emigration curbs on Jews and other minorities.

An earlier Jackson proposal, written into the House and Senate Finance Committee versions of the bill, flatly barred any trade

concessions to Russia if it imposed any curbs on emigration. This wording was so strong it was totally unacceptable to Russia.

The amendment, worked out in a compromise with the secretary of state, allows the President to waive the harsher demands for 18 months provided he is satisfied that Russia is at least taking steps to meet them.

With time running out on the 93d Congress, the cloture move was rushed through in order to block nontrade amendments that could have endangered the measure badly enough to sink it to a bar a potential filibuster by a handful of conservatives and isolationist loyalists opposed to the bill.

Backed by the White House, the House-passed bill grants President Ford power to make cuts in tariffs and other trade barriers in return for the lowering of obstacles by other countries to imports of U.S. goods.

The success of the cloture move on the first try, despite the opposition of organized labor, which fears the bill will foster the "export of jobs," resulted from heavy pressure by Mr. Ford personally, the White House lobbying staff, Republican leaders Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and Robert Griffin of Michigan, Democratic acting leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia, Democratic liberals interested in the Soviet provisions and business groups who think the bill will lead to major new export possibilities.

Long Is Manager
Sen. Russell Long, D-La., floor manager of the measure, said the bill could not be passed unless unrelated amendments were barred.

Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., who helped round up Democratic votes for the bill, said some liberals, who otherwise might have

OPEC to Raise Price Of Oil by 3% on Jan. 1

VIENNA, Dec. 13 (UPI).—

Ministers of the world's major oil-exporting countries decided today to increase the selling price of crude oil by 3 per cent next year, Iranian Interior Minister Jamshid Amouzegar said today.

"The selling price of oil will be \$10.45 a barrel effective Jan. 1," Mr. Amouzegar said.

The present average selling price of crude oil is \$10.15 a barrel, oil industry officials said.

The increase of 31 U.S. cents in the selling price of a barrel of oil was decided at a meeting here of ministers of the 13

members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Mr. Amouzegar said that after the Jan. 1 increase, oil prices would remain frozen for the first nine months of the year.

He said that the average earnings of the oil-producing states after deducting production costs would be \$10.12 a barrel, an increase of 38 cents a barrel.

Forced to Raise Price
Mr. Amouzegar said that OPEC had been forced to increase the price of oil because three of its members—Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Qatar—had raised their prices at a meeting in Abu Dhabi last month.

"We had two choices: either to go back to the September price system, and this would mean the three Arab members reversing their decision, which they would not, or adopt the Abu Dhabi price," Mr. Amouzegar told newsmen.

"We adopted the Abu Dhabi price for the same oil from the same spot (the Middle East)," Mr. Amouzegar said.

The Iranian minister said that the posted price for oil had been scrapped.

"There is a single unified price. There is a single unified price," he said.

The posted price was the theoretical price of crude oil from which the actual price was worked out by a complex system of taxes and royalties paid by oil companies to producers.

Asked if the price increase would mean that gasoline and home heating oil would cost more, Mr. Amouzegar said: "That depends on how much the oil companies can absorb from their profits."

He said that Iran had proposed that oil-company profits be limited to 50 U.S. cents a barrel, OPEC officials said.

Chance for Consumers
Mr. Amouzegar said that the producers had agreed on the nine-month oil-price freeze, instead of quarterly revisions, to give the consuming nations a chance to iron out their differences.

"Then, we can sit down together for a constructive dialogue," he said.

Venezuelan Mines Minister Valentin Hernandez-Acosta said

with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"If Israel really wants peace, it should welcome the idea of a state as expressed by Yasser Arafat, in which Jews, Christians and Moslems can live under the same sky," he said.

Reply to Rabin
His statement was in reply to comments made by Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin during a television interview broadcast in London yesterday. Mr. Rabin said that Israel wants to avoid a new war but can cause 10 times more destruction to Arab cities than the Arabs can inflict on Israeli civilian installations.

Mr. Rabin's statement clearly shows he still fails to understand the situation in the Middle East," Mr. Fahmy said. "Egypt has always insisted there can be no just settlement of the crisis without total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinians' rights."

"Sooner or later," he said, "Israel has no alternative but to recognize the PLO as the representative of the Palestine people, or face expulsion from the UN, as has happened to the apartheid state of South Africa, which follows the same policies as Israel does."

Arab heads of state have designated the PLO to head a

that OPEC ministers would meet in Algiers Jan. 8 to discuss French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's proposal for a tripartite conference of oil-producing states, consuming countries and developing nations on the energy crisis.

The French President made his proposal Oct. 24 as an alternative to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposal.

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SHELLED—Residents of Nabatiyah, Lebanon, gathered outside buildings damaged by Israeli artillery barrage.

Israelis Seize 25 as Campaign Against Guerrillas Intensifies

TEL AVIV, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Israel has stepped up its campaign against Arab guerrillas, announcing today that it had smashed a sabotage ring in its occupied territories—the second this week—and intensifying artillery fire on targets in Lebanon.

Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said he was "not satisfied" with a U.S. State Department announcement that regretted both the Israeli air strikes yesterday against Palestinian installations near Beirut and a Palestinian guerrilla grenade attack Wednesday in a crowded Tel Aviv movie house.

Mr. Allon said: "One cannot compare a terrorist attack in a movie theater with the air force's strikes on a military target in Lebanon whose purpose was to prevent further terror attacks on Israel."

An army spokesman said security forces had rounded up a 24-man unit of the Fatah guerrilla group in the occupied Gaza Strip. The military command said yesterday that eight Fatah agents who had planted bombs in Jerusalem and its vicinity had been detained.

The Gaza Strip unit was headed by Khaled el-Quadri, who has been serving as a local judge in Khan Yunis, the spokesman said. Arrested with him were senior aides in Khan Yunis, Gaza City and Rafah.

The authorities also captured documents listing Fatah recruits and "instructions for execution of future terrorist acts," the spokesman said. The group, he said, was suspected of planting a bomb aboard an empty bus which suffered heavy damage in a Tel Aviv suburb in March.

Israeli military sources said earlier that army artillery guns fired heavier-than-usual barrages during the night at guerrilla targets in the Nabatiyah area, north of the Israeli-Lebanese border. The Israeli fire was in reaction to three Katyusha rockets that landed without causing damage late yesterday in the Safed area, near the frontier, the sources said.

The command said the rockets were fired from Lebanon. In Beirut, a government announcement said that 10 persons were wounded in Nabatiyah by the Israeli shelling.

Israeli fighter-bombers and helicopters flew over regions of southern Lebanon, drawing anti-aircraft fire from Lebanese army posts and Palestinian guerrillas. The planes did not attack. They appeared to be on reconnaissance missions.

Complaint by Beirut
BEIRUT, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Lebanon today lodged a complaint with the United Nations Security Council over Israel's air strikes near Beirut yesterday.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Philip Takla said after receiving Arab ambassadors here that the complaint was "in connection with what happened yesterday and with what we fear might happen later."

Lebanon has not asked for an emergency meeting of the council, he said.

Fear Replaces Hope After the Bloodletting in Ethiopia

By Charles Mohr

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 13 (UPI).—A breach of liberty and existing hopes of a new democratic future that were briefly felt by Ethiopians earlier this year have nearly disappeared as an almost anonymous and hard-fisted military unit has replaced centuries of absolute monarchy.

With few of its old problems solved—or even yet faced—this East African country of 26 million inhabitants is also beset with new or intensified difficulties, particularly the threat of widespread disorder or even full-scale civil war.

The mass summary execution of more than 50 members of the old Ethiopian elite was a brutal shock to world opinion as well as a tragic loss.

A much greater tragedy has been the loss of a chance to replace the long stagnation of

Liberalization Blocked by Army Power Struggle

autocratic feudalism with responsible popular government.

"The chance we had is probably gone for good," an Ethiopian said. "Even if we do get a civilian government now, it will probably be an extreme left-wing and authoritarian one."

Anonymous Requested
The speaker asked not to be identified, which is what almost every commentator here has done in recent weeks. Most Ethiopians are too frightened to speak frankly at all.

The atmosphere is a painful and stark contrast to the happy, invigorating sense of freedom that closely followed army mutinies in February that, in a matter of days, destroyed the authority of Emperor Haile Selassie. People spoke, wrote and acted freely for

the first time in their lives and no doubt, in the life of this old and complex empire stretching south from the Red Sea.

Although it seems to be a harsh, even unimpressive view, there is a strong argument that the Ethiopians brought the outcome on themselves.

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chinese-gun fire late in November—was a savior of a noble family, he said the right things and seemed to some people to mean them. He begged for a few months to carry out the promises, but he did not get them.

Strikes Erupt
Urban Ethiopians, released at last from the burden of a feudal system, would not be patient, nor did they focus their main attention on basic institutional reforms. Instead, they staged a long series of strikes and protests, which allowed them to flex their new liberties and to demand immediate correction of profound social and economic injustices.

Some strikes were against basic life—for instance, to force the urban laborer's wages to rise above 50 cents a day. Others

were called to force the dismissal of disliked superiors or just to let off steam.

There was also preoccupation with punishing members of the old regime, which had unquestionably ignored or condoned social injustice. Addis Ababa students ran through the streets shouting, "Hang them!"

All this made day-to-day government difficult and it made basic institutional reform virtually impossible.

Meanwhile, confused developments were taking place in the army. The informal "soldier Soviets" of February were gradually welded into a more coherent group representing military and police unity—the Provisional Military Administrative Committee.

When Mr. Endalkachew hesitated to arrest his fellow aristocrats of the former government, the army simply went ahead and

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Seeks Dialogue With Oil Importers

Chief Feyide of Nigeria, 48, The Next Leader of OPEC

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

VIENNA, Dec. 13 (NYT).—The secretary-general-designate of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries says he wants to begin a dialogue with consumer countries because "we are both striving for the same goals—to conserve resources and ensure that the world community gets its energy supplies at reasonable prices."

Chief Meshach Otokiti Feyide, 48, the director of Nigeria's Petroleum Resources Department, was named yesterday as OPEC's 10th secretary-general.

He is the first Nigerian to hold the post, and his appointment

reflects Nigeria's growing importance as a major oil exporter. He will take office Jan. 1 and will head the Vienna-based OPEC secretariat for a two-year term.

Chief Feyide—the title is equivalent to an order of nobility in Nigeria—was interviewed during a recess at a ministerial conference of the 13 OPEC countries. The lean, British-educated petroleum engineer, who switched from mining to petroleum shortly after oil was discovered in his country in the late 1950s, comes to the job at a critical moment.

He wants to begin a dialogue "for greater understanding by both sides" at a time when the West is sliding toward a deep recession, at least partly caused by higher oil prices, and when the oil-producing states are demanding further price increases to protect their revenues from the erosion of Western inflation.

An OPEC secretary-general heads the small secretariat of about 50 persons, including messengers and secretaries, and also plays a more important role as an adviser to member governments on policy.

"If he is efficient, his advice can carry a lot of weight," Chief Feyide said.

Informed only Wednesday that he was being proposed for the post, Feyide was already at work with ideas about the way the organization should be run.

He made the following points:

- World consumers and producers should start their dialogue with a "full" exchange of information because, "if we get the facts correct, understandings will come more easily."

- Crude oil is "reasonably priced" now, costing less, for instance, than distilled water. He added that he had yet to meet anyone who could say what a "fair" price of oil was.

- Oil companies should continue to get fair return on their investment. "OPEC does not want the companies to operate at a loss," Chief Feyide said.

- Financial troubles of developing countries that do not have oil resources, are related not so much to the high price of oil, of which they consume relatively little, but more to the price for other commodities, for instance wheat, which has risen sharply. "Food is as vital as energy."

- Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will not succeed in his reported goal of splitting OPEC members on the pricing issue because "if we take a decision then all the members stick together and cooperate."

The Jerusalem Post said that if Egyptian President Anwar Sadat agreed to new negotiations, the talks could begin by late next month or January.

The two most likely locations for preliminary talks were Washington and somewhere in the Sinai desert, according to the Post.

"The ball is now in the other court," Mr. Allen said.

President's Assertion

His denial contrasted with a statement last week by Israeli President Ephraim Katzir, that Israel had developed a nuclear capability.

Mr. Rabin said that, in another Middle East war, both sides "will be sane enough to keep it out of civilian population centers... If the Arabs use their long-range missiles, however, Israel has the capability to do 10 times as much damage to their civilian centers... and I'm not referring to anything beyond the use of conventional weapons."

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PERILS OF PROMINENCE—Lt. Col. Anatoly Filipchenko (left) and engineer Nikolai Rukavishnikov signing autographs Thursday in Star City, the cosmonaut training center near Moscow. They were the crew of the recent Soyuz-16 flight.

Blacks Cite Vote Rights In Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Black nationalists leader Ndabaningi Sithole said today that there can be no settlement of the Rhodesian constitutional dispute unless Prime Minister Ian Smith's white government "moves its minority hand."

Mr. Sithole was making his first public statement after 10 years of detention without trial. Along with other black nationalists, he was released by Mr. Smith to attend talks in Zambia where it was agreed to halt the two-year guerrilla war and to begin discussions with the white government. There are no preconditions but no date or venue has been set.

Mr. Sithole, head of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), held a news conference with another released detainee, Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU). Both parties now have merged to become the African National Council (ANC) which, under Mr. Smith's terms, will be permitted to engage in political activity before constitutional talks are held.

Mr. Sithole said that he was not bitter about his years in detention, which he started before Mr. Smith declared Rhodesia's independence from Britain in 1965.

Not a Bitter Man

"By disposition, I am not a bitter man. But it is inevitable to have a logical mind that the effective vote should be in the hands of 5 per cent of the population to the exclusion of 95 per cent of the population," Mr. Sithole said.

On the outcome of talks with Mr. Smith, he said: "I have very strong reservations, unless the government moves its minority hand. It all depends on the attitude of the whites."

"The Rhodesian government is dedicated to minority rule and, until they change that position, I cannot see how we can reach an accommodation. I am neither hopeful nor desperate," Mr. Sithole said.

ZANU guerrillas played an important role in the two-year insurgency which cost more than 700 lives before the negotiated cease-fire Wednesday. There since has been no report of continuing guerrilla activity.

Mr. Nkomo also spoke about his feelings after more than a decade in detention. He said that he, too, was not bitter.

Asked if he thought he might have been "forgotten" by Rhodesia's 5 million blacks, he said, pointing to his wrist, "How can I be forgotten? Look at my size. Anyway, my people knew where I was all the time."

Malta Is a Republic

VALLETTA, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The island of Malta became a republic tonight when the Governor-General, Sir Anthony Mamo, was sworn in as its first president. His installation took place after the House of Representatives passed three bills amending the 1964 constitution.

Under Florida law, a convicting jury in a murder case can recommend either execution or life imprisonment. The judge does not have to abide by the recommendation.

Vasil was convicted for the strangulation, Sept. 19, of Pamela Vassar.

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News Analysis U.S., Europe Move to Settle Their Economic Disputes

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Dec. 13 (NYT).—After prolonged tension, the United States and Western Europe are moving toward compromise and undertaking a concerted effort to deal with the economic problems that both consider a menace to themselves and much of the rest of the world.

This was the conclusion of diplomats and politicians from several of the nine nations of the "European Economic Community" after the bloc wound up a vital conference of government heads that appears to have set Europe on the path of convergence rather than confrontation with Washington.

The Common Market still remains a loose confederation of sovereign states groping toward unity. But, as many officials pointed out, the unity imagined in the past—an autonomous Europe with walls around it, assuming a role as a new superstate—is no longer possible. "In a bipolar world there is no room for autonomy," an Italian diplomat said.

New goals have yet to be defined. What emerges from the thinking of the European leaders is a more flexible formation guided into a cohesive force by principles of self-interest and even economic survival.

Unity Not the Issue

Actually, the whole question of unity is not the issue it was because today's problems—energy, jobs, economic and financial dislocations—are not exclusively European but those of the West. And because of the complex interrelationship of the two continents, Europe is unable to afford to work apart from the United States. This view has been expressed frequently by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, among other European statesmen. As a high Dutch official put it, "Europe cannot exist without the United States."

The Europeans are also eschewing the old rhetorical can about European unity. The absence of great statements of principle was widely noted in the communiqué at the end of the meeting Tuesday.

Should Britain for instance, move into deeper unemployment, which is threatened by the inflation raging there and the withdrawal of the pound dollars that have been financing the deficit, then it is highly unlikely that any government could convince the British public to stay in the community. Recent opinion polls have found more than half the population hostile to it. The tendency would be for the British to take narrow nationalist measures to try to export their unemployment to their neighbors.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson from the conference here pledged of easier financial terms for Common Market membership that he said would allow him to recommend an affirmative vote in the British referendum on the issue next year. That was seen as a positive accomplishment, but it is a point that it could make little difference, if conditions in Britain deteriorate further.

Italy set the example. Its first act when threatened by a financial crisis last spring, was to close its frontiers to agricultural trade with its partners. Then Italy got the financial support it needed to carry on, for a while at least, and rescinded its nationalistic moves.

In the broader context, the Europeans are trying to save the imperiled unity by being open to compromise with Washington.

Eight of the nine countries had long wanted to do this anyway, the holdout being France. Under its new President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, France seems to be adopting a more amenable position.

It was significant that the conference communiqué "attached great importance" to the meeting between Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and President Ford on Martinique this weekend. The phrase was the formal way of saying what officials have been suggesting privately about the compromises that appear to be in store.

The great divide, it has been energy—what to do about the 400-per-cent increase in oil prices, how to react to the Arab oil states' new power without making conditions worse. Essentially the French wanted to make special deals with the Arabs while the United States wanted to organize an oil consumers' union to try to break the producers' cartel.

The great French fear was a confrontation with the Arabs that would, again, expose Europe's energy dependence on imports from the Middle East.

France refused to join the

New SS-16 Rocket Tested by Russia

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—The Soviet Union has test-fired its new SS-16 missile about 6,000 miles into the Pacific for the first time, the Department of Defense announced today.

A Pentagon spokesman said that two of the solid-fuel SS-16s—the lightest of four new Soviet missiles—landed in the Pacific last night about four hours apart. The missiles carried single warheads, the spokesman indicated.

The SS-16 is the only one of the new Soviet missile series that has not been observed carrying multiple independently targetable warheads.

In Moscow, the Russians announced the end of the missile tests—the fourth this year—in the Pacific.

Under the new rules, advertisements for faculty positions may not state a preference for women or minorities and colleges and universities may not lower their job standards and requirements for certain applicants.

Whitlam to See Wilson

LONDON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam will confer with Prime Minister Harold Wilson and deliver a major speech during a two-day visit next week, the Australian High Commission said today.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR

PARIS: 5, RUE DAUNOU

MUNICH: 9, FALKENTURMST.

Ford, Giscard Set for Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Sauvagnargues to Mr. Kissinger could bring France into the OPEC consultations once some kind of timetable for a bipartite meeting has been established.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing says the bipartite conference must be "carefully prepared," which means he may now be willing to delay it until the consuming countries have coordinated their policies.

Protests at Giscard Arrival

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Mr. Giscard d'Estaing today brushed aside references to a small but violent demonstration against him at his arrival here yesterday, saying he had been struck by the warmth and gaiety of his Maltese-style welcome in the French Caribbean.

The President said he had deliberately relaxed his security guard so he could make contact with the islanders at the end of his visit to Guadeloupe.

He was asked for his reaction to the reception, which included a rowdy demonstration by about 200 leftist students who, shouting "Giscard is a swine" and "Giscard is a swine," beat his fists on the roof. They forced curtailment of his schedule at one stage.

"I was very struck by the warmth and gaiety and spontaneity of the welcome," he replied. "Everyone was able to express himself. If there had only been applause, what would have been the use of that?"

Mrs. Ford Is Ill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—Mrs. Ford is suffering from osteoarthritis, a disease of the bones and joints, but it usually does not result in the permanent stiffening of the joint.

Sheila Weldenfeld, Mrs. Ford's press secretary, quoted White House physician William Lukash as saying he expects the flare-up of the ailment to reach its peak in a few days. Mrs. Weldenfeld said Mrs. Ford has suffered from osteoarthritis for about 12 years and that it "periodically causes her some discomfort in the neck and lower back."

Kissinger Is Hopeful

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to keep economic stability and political stability" warned Mr. Kissinger. For if these problems were not "mastered, political instability will grow, which is bound to affect defense."

Mr. Kissinger said he was "more hopeful than before" about the situation to reach its peak in a few days. Mrs. Weldenfeld said Mrs. Ford has suffered from osteoarthritis for about 12 years and that it "periodically causes her some discomfort in the neck and lower back."

Meanwhile an informed British source here said Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan will visit Washington at the end of January for talks with President Ford.

This will be Mr. Wilson's first meeting with Mr. Ford since Mr. Ford became President in August and also his first visit to Washington since becoming Prime Minister in early March.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Callaghan will visit Moscow after their Washington talks, but the dates for the Moscow visit have yet to be fixed.

U.S. Trade Bill Clears Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

needed labor's opposition, voted for closure as a way of backing debate with Russia and to approve the amendment by Sen. Jackson.

Sen. Cranston said other senators feared that an increase in trade barriers could worsen the world economic crisis and lead to depression.

A legislative deal on the cargo-preference bill also appeared to play a major role in the closure vote. That bill requires that, eventually, 30 per cent of all imports of oil to the United States must be carried in U.S.-flag vessels. The present level is 5 per cent and labor badly wanted the 30-per-cent requirement to boost maritime jobs.

Sen. Long, a key backer of the cargo-preference measure, worked closely with Sen. Byrd, Sen. Cranston and, reportedly, the White House to obtain assurances that the cargo measure would be cleared by Senate before adjournment and not blocked in the waning days of the session.

Recommended Hotels in SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
HOTEL BALI Tel.: 625/33 14 40. Opposite Air-Terminal & Station. Single Bed from 18.-. Double Bed from 22.-. 50 rooms with bath, radio, TV, phone. Good restaurant with specialties.

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Many Angered by Strauss

Union Aides Say AFL-CIO Set to Break With Democrats

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT).—A nation's largest alliance of labor unions is on the verge of a formal disengagement from the Democratic party, union officials have said.

George Meany, president of the

AFL-CIO, has called a meeting Tuesday with top political lieutenants. Several aides and allies predicted that the meeting would mark a final break with Robert Strauss, the Democratic party chairman, and would signal the withdrawal of 10 AFL-CIO officers from the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Strauss, who rose to power in the party with Mr. Meany's support, was threatened at the Democratic charter conference in Kansas City last weekend with "defeat and ruin" if he did not "stand with labor" on internal party disputes.

Afterward, Mr. Strauss indicated he would seek a peace-making summit meeting with Mr. Meany. But a labor official who has long reflected Mr. Meany's views said today that the conference "will never occur."

"Meany wouldn't sit down with Strauss," he said.

The official added that he

was not sure if Strauss would

return Strauss's phone calls.

Labor Divided

As in the recent battles at the

Democratic meeting at Kansas

City over proportional representa-

tion and "affirmative action,"

to involve blacks, women and

young voters in Democratic poli-

tics, the labor movement is again

openly divided. Leaders of two

of the AFL-CIO's largest mem-

ber unions, Glenn Watts of the

Communications Workers and

Lloyd (Red) Smith of the Ma-

chineists, were reportedly eager to

keep their seats on the Demo-

cratic National Committee.

"Red Smith has no reason to

be upset," said William Holayer,

the Machineists' political director.

"In fact, he's rather happy with

the outcome of the [Kansas City]

convention."

But AFL-CIO headquarters

here and a number of its union

presidents are apparently pre-

pared to abandon a two-year ef-

fort, dating from the defeat of

Sen. George McGovern's 1972

presidential campaign, to exert

their influence inside the party.

To Name Delegates

William Marshall of Michigan,

one of several state AFL-CIO

presidents appointed to the

Democratic Committee after

Mr. Strauss took office, said that

leaving the committee "won't di-

minish our role in selecting dele-

gates to the 1976 convention. It

might even strengthen it, because

we won't have to spend a lot of

time sitting around listening to

Strauss's speeches."

"I know they're reconsidering

their position," Mr. Strauss said

in a telephone interview from

Dallas. "If it happens, it happens.

We'll make the best of it and

go ahead. I don't think it will

lessen the activities of individual

union leaders or their rank and

file."

"We need George Meany and

Al Barkan very badly, and any-

thing I can do to keep them

involved, I'll do." But he added,

"The AFL-CIO isn't a political

operation. It's a trade-union

movement. We share the same

goals, but not always the same

techniques."

Senate Unit Ends

50-Year Deadlock

On Chemical War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT).

The Senate Foreign Relations

Committee yesterday ended a

half-century-old deadlock over

chemical warfare by voting unani-

mously to send the treaty to the

Senate floor for approval.

With the combined support of

the committee and the adminis-

tration, it was virtually certain

that, more than 50 years after

the armistice, chemical warfare

was first proposed by the United

States, the Senate would approve

and the President would ratify

the treaty.

Among the major powers, only

the United States has not ratified

the treaty, which bans chemical

and bacteriological weapons use

in war.

The committee also approved

a 1972 treaty banning the pro-

duction and stockpiling of bio-

logical weapons.

Action on the chemical warfare

treaty has for three years been

blocked in the Senate by a dispute

as to whether the pact covered

tear gas and herbicides, which

the United States used in Viet-

nam. The committee decided to

sidestep the issue and it will not

be mentioned in any U.S. attach-

ment to the treaty.

Wine Industry In U.S. to Go Metric in 1979

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13

(NYT).—The Treasury Depart-

ment has given the wine in-

dustry five years to go metric,

forcing it to use metric units in-

stead of the familiar U.S. units

of gallons and bottles.

The move to metric units is

part of a larger effort to bring

the U.S. into line with the rest

of the world.

The Treasury Department

has said that the wine in-

dustry must be bottled in

standard metric sizes

beginning Jan. 1, 1979. The

assay's Bureau of Alcohol,

tobacco and Firearms will

enforce similar proposed rules

for spirits in a few

years.

The size closest to the fifth

will be three-quarters of a

gallon—or 25.4

liters. The fifth is 25.4

liters.

One exception is old wine

which has been aging in the

U.S. and will not be sold

until after 1979. The rules

on the old bottle to be used

provided there is certification

at the bottling occurred be-

fore the conversion deadline.

U.S. Senators

Offer Motion on

Missile Accord

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT).

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.,

two other senators intro-

duced a resolution today expres-

sing support for the Vladiv-

ostok arms agreement with the

U.S. but calling on Presi-

dent Ford to "make every pos-

sible effort" to negotiate lower

numbers of Soviet and American

missiles before submitting the

accord for Senate approval.

The resolution, the first offer-

ing in Congress on the recent ac-

cord, contained less than all-out

support of the agreement. It

was far less critical, however,

than the outright opposition ex-

pressed by Sen. Henry Jackson,

Dem., who has called on Con-

gress to send the accord back

to the administration.

Mr. Kennedy was joined by

Walter Mondale, D-Minn.,

Sen. Charles Mathias, R-Md.,

in introducing the resolution, which, if pas-

sed, would not have any binding

effect on the administra-

tion.

The Vladivostok accord put a

ceiling of 2,400 long-range bomb-

ing and missile each on Soviet

and American forces. A total of

3,000 missiles can have multiple

heads—the so-called MIRVs.

These totals have been criticized

by Sen. Jackson and some others

as being excessively high.

Drug Abuse Cited

as U.S. Shifts 33

Guarding A-Arms

WESTSAU, West Germany, Dec.

(UPI).—The U.S. Army has

used 33 military policemen of

the 16th Military Police Group

to guard duty at what was

called today as an atomic

weapons depot.

Since Nov. 21, an Army

taskman said, "33 personnel of

16th Military Police Group

have been assigned to guard

duty at the atomic weapons

depot. The depot is located

in the southwestern part of

Germany. The depot is

located in a "restricted nuclear

area" storing atomic weapons.

All 33 soldiers have allegedly

been involved in drug use, pri-

marily heroin, and have been

ordered to the local community

center and alcohol abuse center.

Army spokesman said. No

charges have been filed against

any of the soldiers.



TAGGED—Joseph Ruggiero, 21, of New Haven, Conn., proclaims his lifestyle on one of Connecticut's new six-character license plates that he put on his automobile.

Public-Service Employment, Compensation

House, Senate Pass Bills to Help Jobless

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT).

The House and Senate yester-

day approved by large margins

legislation designed to reduce the

effects of rapidly growing unem-

ployment.

Both chambers passed a mea-

sure that would provide for hun-

dreds of thousands of federally

financed public-service jobs and

pay compensation to as many as

3 million persons not now cov-

ered by the federal unemployment

insurance system.

In addition, the House, by a

vote of 374 to 2, approved a bill

that would give at least addi-

tional weeks of unemployment

compensation to those already

covered by the federal system.

A similar measure is expected to

be approved by the Senate in the

next few days.

The bill providing for public-

service jobs was approved by the

Senate by a vote of 79 to 13. In

the House, the vote was 323 to 53.

The measure now goes to a con-

ference committee to reconcile the

differences between the two bills.

The Senate bill would authorize

\$4 billion to create jobs. The

House version would allow only

\$2 billion.

President Ford intends to ask

for an appropriation for the pro-

gram of \$1 billion before the end

of the year and it is expected

that that amount will be the sum

initially available to states and

communities.

In addition, the Senate would

allow \$1 billion to the Economic

Development Administration for

loans and grants to stimulate

economic growth in depressed

areas.

The House version does not

contain such a provision. It is

considered improbable that the

conference committee will agree

to this program.

Among those persons who would

become eligible for unemploy-

ment compensation are farm

workers, employees of state and

local governments and domestics.

Compensation payments are

made on the basis of a worker's

salary and length of service at

the time he lost his job. The

average payment throughout the

country is \$65 a week.

The additional insurance pay-

Crucial to Mardian's Defense

Time of Phone Call Is Watergate Trial Issue

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—The wife of former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst testified in court today on the time of a crucial telephone call to her home.

The call, from Gordon Liddy, leader of the Watergate burglars, occurred nearly 2 1/2 years ago on the day that five of Liddy's agents were arrested inside the Watergate complex.

Mrs. Kleindienst followed her husband as a witness for former assistant attorney general Robert Mardian at the Watergate cover-up trial.

Kleindienst testified yesterday that Liddy came to the Burning Tree Country Club between 12:30 p.m. and 1 p.m. and summoned him from the dining room. He said that Liddy told him he was there on behalf of former Attorney General John Mitchell, who wanted his help to get the burglars out of jail.

Mrs. Kleindienst said that she received a telephone call from Liddy, who was trying to reach her husband, sometime between noon and 12:30 p.m. Mrs. Kleindienst said that she told Liddy her husband probably could be reached at the golf course, where he was playing in a tournament. The time of both the telephone

call and Liddy's appearance at the golf course is crucial to Mr. Mardian's case.

Mr. Mardian claims that he never received orders from Mr. Mitchell to have Liddy contact Kleindienst and that he never gave such instructions.

Mr. Mardian and others have testified that they learned of the burglary while in California, after 11 a.m. California time, which would be after 2 p.m. on the East Coast.

With both Kleindienst's and his wife's testimony, Mr. Mardian hoped to establish that Liddy could not have been called from California as early as 12:30 p.m. or 1 p.m. and, therefore, that Liddy falsely claimed that he was acting on Mr. Mitchell's instructions.

Mrs. Kleindienst said that she had been cleaning kitchen cabinets and was in her husband's den eating lunch when Liddy called. Assistant Prosecutor Gerald Goldman challenged her memory, saying that Mrs. Kleindienst only a month ago had told prosecutors in an interview that she did not look at the clock and were not watch.

Mrs. Kleindienst was followed on the witness stand by William Olson, an attorney from Pasadena, Calif., who succeeded Mr. Mardian as head of the Internal

Security Division of the Justice Department.

Mr. Olson, who was Kleindienst's partner in the June 17, 1972, golf tournament, said that he and Kleindienst went into the clubhouse dining room around noon after finishing 18 holes of golf and that, soon after, Kleindienst was summoned and left the table for about 15 minutes.

"I did not look at my watch at the moment," Mr. Olson testified.

Mr. Mardian is one of the lesser known figures among the five Watergate cover-up trial defendants. The others on trial are former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman, Mr. Mitchell, former White House domestic counselor John Ehrlichman and Kenneth Parkinson, former attorney for former President Richard Nixon's 1972 re-election committee.

Mr. Mardian, 51, is accused of conspiring to obstruct justice, while the others are charged also with carrying out the obstruction.

He is listed in only five of the 45 "overt acts" the government says went into the conspiracy.

On June 17, 1972, when five men were arrested in the Democratic party's headquarters in the Watergate office building, Mr. Mardian was in California on a political trip with Mr. Mitchell and his aides, Jeb Stuart Magruder and Frederick LaRue.



COURVOISIER The Brandy of Napoleon

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FRIENDS IN NEED—Cats and dogs eagerly surround woman volunteer who feeds them daily in refuge on outskirts of Rome where a private organization cares for over 100 animals. The management has recently appealed for funds to carry on.

13 Cited in U.S. in Bilking Of Millionaires, Entertainers

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13 (AP).—Thirteen persons were indicted yesterday on fraud charges in an alleged securities swindle in which millionaires and show business figures had invested millions of dollars.

Robert Trippett, the president of Home-Stake Production Co. of Tulsa, Okla., and 12 other officers and associates were charged with conspiring to defraud the U.S. government, the Internal Revenue Service and the Securities and Exchange Commission by selling fraudulent shares in an oil-drilling company.

The indictment said only a small part of more than \$100 million raised from investors was used for the production of oil.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Stephen Wilson told U.S. District Judge Irving Hill that he believes Mr. Trippett has about \$15 million in bank accounts, some of which he said may have been transferred to foreign countries.

The 39-count indictment outlined an elaborate scheme which, the indictment charges, was based on paying investors \$140 for every \$1 in three months. Funt took in \$10 million before he was arrested and convicted.

The indictment said the Trippett operation was intended to draw new investors who would hear from the original group that they were getting big returns on their money.

Among investors were comedian Jack Benny, who invested \$300,000; singer Lisa Minnelli, \$331,000; singer Andy Williams, \$338,000; Walter Wriston, the chairman of New York's First National City Bank, \$111,000, and George Goodman, who writes investment advice under the name Adam Smith, \$110,000.

The government asked that Mr. Trippett, 58, an Oklahoma lawyer who founded Home-Stake in the 1950s and resigned as president in the summer of 1973, be arrested and held under \$250,000 bond. However, Judge Hill said such high bond is usually reserved for murder and other major cases and ordered bond of \$75,000 on the condition that Mr. Trippett's passport be picked up at the time of his arrest.

The Securities and Exchange Commission started an investigation of Home-Stake in 1971 and declared it insolvent in the summer of 1973.

CIA Is Accused In Peru's Ouster Of Peace Corps

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, today blamed overt CIA activities in Chile for the expulsion of Peace Corps volunteers from Peru. He said it is only part of the harvest of "bitter fruit" from the bitter seeds we sow.

Church said that many governments will choose a similar course, he said in a Senate speech.

President Ford confirmed in September that the Central Intelligence Agency was authorized to conduct covert action in Chile to preserve internal political opposition after the election of Marxist Salvador Allende in 1970.

Peru notified the U.S. government in early November that the Peruvian government would take over Peace Corps projects.

Sen. Church said two of the expelled volunteers informed him that the Peruvian government ministries were "sad to see them go."

"It is clear that [Peru] struck at the Peace Corps as a way to send a message to the United States concerning the threat it feels from our presence," he said. "Since they could not find the CIA and kick it out, the military government of Peru fastened on the Peace Corps instead."

7 Killed, 18 Hurt As Fire Destroys Hotel in London

LONDON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Fire swept through the Worsley Hotel in London today, killing seven persons and injuring 18. Police said that one of the dead was a fireman.

Police said the toll could rise because other persons are unaccounted for.

The dead fireman and a companion were trapped on the hotel's third floor when the roof of the building collapsed. Firemen and a medical team pulled one of the men to safety but failed to rescue the second despite a three-hour struggle.

Firemen rescued about 12 persons trapped on rooftop ledges.

Almost 200 young men and women employed by the Grand Metropolitan Hotel, Chain as hotel trains were in the hotel when the fire broke out. Police said that the fire started in the basement of the hotel and spread throughout the building within minutes.

10 Top Businessmen Arrested in Portugal

LISBON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Security forces today arrested 10 leading Portuguese businessmen for "serious acts of economic sabotage."

A spokesman said six men were arrested in raids early this morning and four others were arrested in the afternoon.

A statement issued by the Premier's office accused the men of "serious acts of economic sabotage damaging the interests of the Portuguese people."

FRANCE-PARIS

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Holy Communion 9 a.m.
Nursery & Sunday School 11 a.m.
SUNDAY SERVICE & SERMON: 11:00
Christmas Children's Pageant: 5 p.m.
Dean Robert G. Oliver,
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FRANCE-PARIS

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Services at 11:30 a.m.
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orchestra, choir, soloists, composed
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GERMANY-FRANKFURT

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English Masses in Oberursel: Sat.
8:15 p.m. Sun. 8 & 11 a.m. English
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10:30 a.m. & 8 p.m. Rev. John Perry.

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Under Tighter Rein by Athens

Greece Expected to Allow U.S. to Maintain Most Bases

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Dec. 13 (AP).—Greece intends to retain American bases here that serve mutual defense interests but still may request the removal of those that serve only the United States, well-informed Greek sources have said.

It is uncertain how this principle will be applied. But, since the larger and more important installations do provide protection for Greece, it appears likely that most of the bases will remain.

American diplomats expect, however, that Athens will insist on renegotiating the basic agreement that governs the use of American facilities here. In an age of détente between East and West, Greece wants to be treated as an equal, not a dependent, with far greater control over the American presence here. As a diplomatic push.

The old permissive atmosphere that existed when the shadow of the Slav menace hung over Greece won't be restored.

Diplomatic Note

In a speech to Parliament Wednesday night, Premier Constantine Karamanlis disclosed that he had sent a note to Washington, formally asking for a review of the American bases here. The sources yesterday explained and interpreted the note, which was delivered within the last few days.

Mr. Karamanlis sent a similar note to all NATO members, saying that Greece wanted to discuss the "technicalities" of withdrawing its troops from the alliance. The secretary-general of NATO, Joseph Luns, said in Brussels that Greece has a considerable number of issues to discuss with the alliance, including air defense, communications and two small bases on Crete that are under NATO command.

The most likely victim of the forthcoming review is the home port experiment, which was promoted by the former chief of naval operations, Adm. Elmo Zumwalt. With the admiral gone, support for the program has dwindled to the point where many Americans here now consider it dead.

The American installations here include an air base in Athens for transport and reconnaissance aircraft, a naval refueling station in Crete, a variety of communications and electronic monitoring outposts and an unknown number of emplacements for tactical nuclear weapons. In addition, there are home-port facilities for the crews of six cruisers and the families in the Athens area. About 4,000 uniformed personnel and 6,000 dependents live in Greece.

Greece announced that it was withdrawing its troops in August and blamed its allies for a stopping the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. Since then it has done little to implement the decision or to challenge the American stations, which are based on bilateral agreements but come under the overall NATO framework.

In explaining Greece's decision to push ahead now, the sources said that Mr. Karamanlis's party won a parliamentary mandate three weeks ago and is just starting to pursue some of its foreign policy objectives. In his speech the Premier said that those of objectives were based on three principles: "national independence, security for the country and national dignity."

In other words, the source said, independence and dignity might argue for expelling the Americans, but security dictated the mutually useful bases be retained.

Oslo Averts A Crisis in 'Alcan Affair'

OSLO, Dec. 13 (AP).—The threat of a Norwegian government crisis was averted here tonight. The 21-member parliamentary group of the Center (agrarian) party of former Premier Per Borten backed the Labor (social democratic) government in a confidence vote.

The fall of the minority cabinet of Premier Trygve Bratteli earlier had appeared inevitable. The Storting (parliament) was debating a government proposal to approve a controversial agreement with the Canadian aluminum producer Alcan for repurchase of Alcan shares in the Norwegian aluminum company, Aandal and Sundal Verk.

"Business Week" magazine reported in New York that Norway expects to earn enough from North Sea oil to buy back the 20 per cent of Norwegian industry that is foreign owned.

According to the magazine, the government has proposed paying \$63 million to Alcan for half of its 50-per-cent holding in Aandal and Sundal. Alcan bought the interest in 1966 for \$60 million.

Norway also proposes to hold an option to buy the other half later. Leftists oppose the deal on the ground that the price is too high, the magazine says.

Mr. Bratteli's Labor party, which has governed since last year's general elections, commands only 62 of the 155 seats in parliament. The party had seemed headed for certain defeat in the "Alcan" affair against the combined opposition of 77 non-Socialists and 16 leftists of the Socialist Election League including the Communist party leader, Tord Larsen.

A handful of non-Socialists had announced they would support the government, but Mr. Bratteli needed a total of 16 defections from the opposition to survive.

This was assured when Center party leader Erlend Stenbergh announced that he and his group would vote to approve the Alcan agreement.

Mr. Stenbergh made it clear that he and his followers still considered the agreement less than satisfactory, the position taken by all the major non-Socialist parties in the last few days.

Mr. Bratteli, 64, had indicated that he would resign if defeated over the Alcan agreement. The Election League wanted nationalization of Norway's aluminum industry, while the non-Socialists wanted new negotiations with the Canadian company for better terms.

The fall of the government would have plunged the country into political confusion and caused serious delays for Norway's planned extension of its fishing limits and the establishment of offshore economic areas. It also would have complicated present negotiations for trawler-free zones off northern Norway.

Obituaries Author Henri de Monfreid, 95. Adventurer in Africa, Mideast

PARIS, Dec. 13 (AP).—Henri de Monfreid, 95, French adventurer and author, was found dead in bed this morning at his home at Ingrandes in west central France.

Mr. de Monfreid started his life of adventure in 1910 with a trip to Djibouti, where he worked in a factory. He then traveled through Ethiopia and sailed a small boat he built himself as far as the China Sea. Along the way he worked as a pearl diver, timber merchant, hashish smuggler and arms merchant. He returned to France in 1914 and served as a soldier in World War I. After the war, he returned to Africa.

Emperor Haile Selassie named him from Ethiopia in 1932, but he went back in 1936 with the Italian Army and became a coffee planter. He was a big-game hunter in Kenya but was arrested and later expelled by the British in 1940.

Mr. de Monfreid published his first book, "The Secrets of the Red Sea," in 1932. In all, he wrote about 60 volumes recounting his adventures and his life. At 85, he recorded three records of sea songs.

Mr. de Monfreid's father, Daniel, was an artist and a friend of Gauguin, Degas, Bataille, Matisse and Toulouse-Lautrec, all of whom Henri met in his teens when they were in yet unknown.

After finishing his entrance examination for the Polytechnic Institute and having his allowance cut off by his family, Mr. de Monfreid worked first as a roustabout at Les Halles food market and later as a chemist for the Maggi dairies until beginning his life of adventure.

In 1947, he retired from adventuring in Africa and the Middle East to write books at his comfortable estate at Ingrandes. But at the age of 80 he took to the sea again aboard his cutter Radhah with his son Daniel and two friends as crew. Between the Ile de Réunion and the island of Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, they ran into a storm and were blown 200 miles to Madagascar.



Henri de Monfreid

Navy's Distinguished Public Service Award in 1987 for his research and development work on such aircraft.

"The last such vessel for the Navy was discontinued in 1960."

Paul Richards

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13 (AP).—Paul Richards, 50, television and movie actor, died Tuesday of cancer.

Mr. Richards appeared in numerous motion pictures, including "The Black White," "Blood Arrow," "Apache War Paint" and "Tall Man Riding." His most recent movie was "Beneath the Planet of the Apes."

Half of Thai Guards End U.S.-Base Strike

BANGKOK, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—About half of the Thai security guards at U.S. air bases in Thailand, who went on strike this week, have decided to return to work, the deputy military chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Charoen Phongphanit, said today.

The supreme military command last night told the guards they would lose their jobs unless they returned within 48 hours. Most of the 4,000 guards at five bases and other camps struck to protest the dismissal of 395 colleagues following phased U.S. troop withdrawals.

Thieves Get Renoir From N.Y. Museum

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP).—A Renoir still life, valued at between \$40,000 and \$50,000, was stolen late yesterday from the Brooklyn Museum, police said.

They said the thief apparently cut the painting from its frame in a gallery on the fifth floor of the museum.

Museum officials said the painting, a 6-by-12-inch oil entitled "Nature Morte à Tasse Bleue," depicting fruit around a cup, was reported missing at 6:10 p.m. by a guard.

Ceausescu Japan Visit

TOKYO, Dec. 13 (AP).—Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian President and Communist party chief, will visit Tokyo early in April on an official visit, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

Common Economic Problems May Shift Cypriot Thinking

By Dusko Doder

NICOSIA, Dec. 13 (WP).—After years of illusions and intercommunal hatred, Greek and Turkish Cypriots are beginning to ask themselves some hard questions about their future coexistence.

In the Greek community, with its economy wrecked by the Turkish invasion, people have doubts about the wisdom of their previous policies toward the Turkish minority.

Turkish Cypriots, now in control of 40 per cent of the island as a result of the Turkish occupation, have discovered that security does not necessarily mean prosperity. They have been resettled in Greek homes but there are no jobs and no prospects that the Turks will soon reorganize the economy.

Although Cyprus today is more divided than ever, diplomats seeking to discover shifts in the popular mood say that economic difficulties have brought about a developing "sensitization" in both communities.

This, they say, is accompanied by a drastic decline in public adulation of the respective "mother countries." Greek Cypriots are keenly aware that the reason for their current predicament was the Athens military junta, which organized the coup that provoked the Turkish invasion.

And Turkish Cypriots have become far less enthusiastic about the Turkish invasion, whose behavior in the Turkish area has been that of a conquering army.

Economic integration

Some Greek Cypriots now concede that greater efforts should have been made before the July 20 Turkish invasion to integrate the Turkish minority into the Cypriot

economy, thus giving Turkish Cypriots a vested interest in an independent Cyprus. Some diplomats believe that economic integration will be a part of any agreement.

At least 85 per cent of Cyprus's productive economy is now in the Turkish area and the Turks have so far been unable to operate it. Thus, the unemployment rate in the Turkish area is estimated to be 50 per cent of the labor force.

Turkish-Cypriot officials focus primarily on the question of security and political arrangements, but some persons close to Vice-President Rauf Denktash are aware of the economic difficulties in the Turkish-occupied area. They envisage economic arrangements in a future agreement that would help increase the living standards of Turkish Cypriots.

The Greek Cypriots have lost industrial plants in the north of the island, the lemon groves that gave Cyprus substantial export revenues, a large part of the grain area and the principal port, Famagusta. The Greeks also used to control the tourist trade, which brought in more foreign exchange than the citrus crop, but there have been no foreign tourists here since the July war.

Substantial economic wealth remains in Greek hands, including the island's two electricity-generating systems, its only oil refinery, light industries in the south, vineyards and orchards, as well as the two port cities of Limassol and Larnaca.

The immediate economic future is bleak. In the opinion of Greek-Cypriot experts, the economy would collapse if the present division became permanent.

"Irrespective of the eventual political solution," said Dr. Iakovos Aristidou, director-general of the Cyprus Planning Bureau, "the economy must be preserved as a unit."

In addition, he said, refugees must be permitted to return to their homes. According to Greek figures, unemployment in the Greek sector is above 40 per cent.

President Makarios has insisted that the refugees must be allowed to return. This issue is now at the heart of the Cyprus problem. Even if the Greeks were to accept the basic Turkish demand for a federal state, they could not sign an agreement that would prohibit Greek Cypriots from going back to their homes in the north.

The question remains whether the Turkish Cypriots will accept the idea of a common economy while retaining administrative autonomy in their own sector.



IN ACTION—South Vietnamese troops taking cover from Communist sniper fire in village near Saigon Friday, where both sides constantly struggle for control of rice fields.

Saigon Plane Is Shot Down, Town Raided by Communists

SAIGON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Communist troops shot down a government fighter plane today and raided a provincial capital 38 miles north of Saigon.

Military sources in the Mekong Delta said that Communist gunners shot down a turbojet A-1H fighter-bomber near Mo Cay, a district town 46 miles southwest of Saigon. The pilot parachuted to safety.

Military spokesmen said that the Viet Cong blew up a shop in Xuan Loc, in Long Khanh Province. Six civilians were killed in the blast.

In the Saigon area, a special team of government soldiers patrolled the outskirts of the capital after the new wave of attacks to the south, west and northwest of the city began a week ago.

The Saigon command said today that government forces have lost 450 men a day since fighting for control of the country's winter harvest began last week.

Cambodian Fighting

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Cambodian government troops, supported by air strikes, were encountering strong resistance from insurgents as they

sought to regain positions east of the Bassac River.

Government troops were forced to pull back from the area 12 days ago. A command communiqué said the besieged garrison at Kompong Sella, 68 miles southwest of here, was "continuing to resist valiantly" after coming under heavy artillery bombardment two days ago.

This was the second major assault in eight days on the garrison, which has been besieged for the last eight months.

Boy Born in Prison To Miss Dugdale, 33

LIMERICK, Ireland, Dec. 13 (AP).—Bridget Rose Dugdale, 33, a millionaire's daughter who is a self-styled freedom fighter, gave birth yesterday to a baby boy in her prison cell here, her attorney said today. It was reported that "both mother and baby are very well."

In London, Maureen McGuire, a crusader for Irish political hostages, said that Miss Dugdale has been married since 1972 and her husband is in Portlaoise Prison near Dublin. Miss Dugdale is serving a nine-year term for her part in a \$20-million art theft in Ireland last April.

Olympic Airways Halts All Flights

ATHENS, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The Greek national airline, Olympic Airways, today halted all of its flights in a dispute with the government over an austerity program intended to extricate it from financial troubles.

Shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis, who holds a controlling interest in the airline, on Wednesday canceled his contract with the state which gave him exclusive rights to operate the national carrier.

Last week, Olympic ordered a lockout of 8,500 employees after a strike. Then the government issued a decree declaring the lockout illegal. Under the contract, Mr. Onassis has to continue to operate the company for six months after giving notice of a cancellation. However, an airline spokesman said that Olympic was unable to operate any flights. The company has estimated that its losses for this year will be \$35 million.

Tabloid Monitor in U.S.

BOSTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—Citing the rising cost of newsprint and other publishing expenses, the Christian Science Monitor has announced plans to go to a tabloid format as of April.

Burmese Seen as Sympathetic To Student Protest on Thant

By David K. Shieler

RANGOON, Burma, Dec. 13 (NYT).—The students and monks who seized the body of U Thant, the former UN secretary-general, and then unsuccessfully registered government efforts to take it back, have tapped a broad and profound vein of sympathy among the Burmese public.

Not merely because of a deep affection for Mr. Thant, but also as the result of a smoldering distaste for the authoritarian regime that is held responsible for the country's crumbling economy, even larger numbers of Rangoon's residents have taken the risky course of openly cheering the protesters.

Nevertheless, informed Burmese and foreign diplomats doubt that the opposition is about to topple the idiosyncratic government of Gen. Ne Win. While nobody on the outside pretends to know the inner politics of the Burmese Socialist Program party, which has ruled for 12 years and of which Ne Win is chairman, the impression prevails that the general is in full command; there is no hint of dissent among the military, which is the real source of power.

At the same time, the government is thought to have blundered by attempting so blatantly to snub Mr. Thant, even after his death. It was an open secret that the former secretary-general—who was a close friend of the previous premier, U Nu—had less than cordial relations with Ne Win. But the diplomat, as well as being respected by the world as being respected by the world as a community, was revered by a great mass of the Burmese population, and the devotion has proved resilient in the face of threats, tear gas and even bullets.

"Our general is very conciliated and he doesn't like anybody being more popular than himself," a Burmese declared. When Mr. Thant's body arrived at Rangoon airport Dec. 1, no members of the public were allowed at the airport, but thousands lined the route into the city.

The body was taken to a racetrack on the outskirts of Rangoon, where it lay in state for five days. Then, during the funeral Dec. 5, a group of 30,000 students and monks seized the coffin, declaring that the government had planned too modest a funeral and too ignominious a burial place for Mr. Thant.

The regime had denied a family request for a spot adjacent to the famous Schwedagon Pagoda, selecting instead a public cemetery. So the students marched with the coffin to the Rangoon University convocation hall

and—using bricks and concrete for a library under construction—built a mausoleum for the statesman.

The government then acquiesced and agreed to the pagoda site as a burial place. But by then the protest had deepened and when a student leader called on his comrades to carry the coffin to the pagoda, there were shouts of "No! No!"

Early Wednesday morning, backed by tear gas and some witnesses contend—pistol, policemen stormed the university campus, arrested hundreds of students, demolished the mausoleum and took the body to the new burial site near the pagoda. Street riots followed and a curfew was declared as the city was placed under martial law.

2d Rash of Violence

RANGOON, Burma, Dec. 13 (AP).—Thousands of troops patrolled the nearly deserted streets of Rangoon today after an outbreak last night of a second spasm of arson and shooting. The official Rangoon radio said that a special tribunal sentenced 35 persons to prison for terms of three to five years for destroying public property.

Schools, businesses and markets were closed. Only a few food sellers were on the streets. Vehicular traffic was sparse.

Rangoon radio said that nine persons had been killed and 74 wounded in clashes since government forces on Wednesday retrieved the body of Mr. Thant, who died at the age of 68 in New York on Nov. 25. He had retired three years ago after 10 years as UN secretary-general.

An official of the U.S. Embassy here said yesterday that government casualty reports were "way too low." A correspondent here for the Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun reported that 1,500 persons had been arrested after Wednesday's outbreak of rioting.

All public transport halted yesterday afternoon, causing many office workers to be caught on the streets after curfew. All reportedly were taken into custody by army patrols; some were reported to have been freed later but others were held for questioning.

Rangoon radio said the violence resumed last night and that mobs destroyed a railroad ticket office and a train engine.

Soldiers pushed away pedestrians who stopped to look at burned-out buildings. Several amateur photographers were threatened with bayonets and lost their film when they took pictures of troops.

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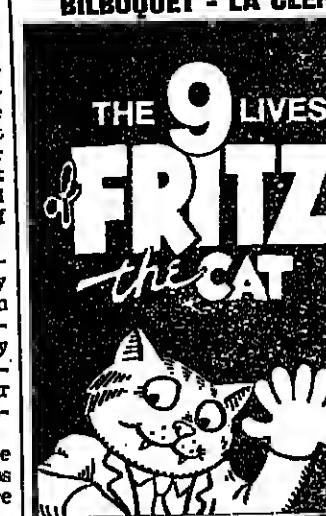
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Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Ministry of Finance and National Economy
General Housing Department, Riyadh

Notice for pre-qualification of contractors for the construction of no less than 100,000 Houses and Apartments

in different places of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Applications are invited by the General Housing Department, Ministry of Finance and National Economy, Riyadh for prequalification, from large reputed and International Contracting Firms, who are capable and wish to compete for the construction of no less than 100,000 houses and apartments, within a construction period of three years, in different parts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by industrialized/mechanical methods of construction (prefabricated or semi-prefabricated in cement concrete/reinforced only). The object is to expedite the construction at economical costs.

The Housing Project, in addition to construction of houses and apartments, may include construction of Public Buildings.

The Contractor may be required to submit his own designs, if he has any, provided that such designs suit the requirements of the Kingdom and, at the same time, save cost and time to the Government. Only such Firms or Contractors should apply, who own or have acquired the right to directly operate such equipment for industrialized or mechanized construction with a minimum experience of 10 years in executing huge housing projects in the International field and have successfully used their system for not less than five years.

In addition to any relevant data that they may wish to submit, which can help evaluate the contractors' ability to handle such Projects, the following information may be supplied:

- 1) Full name of Company/Firm and address with its Head office where correspondence is to be directed.
- 2) Record of Company's experience on similar Projects undertaken by the Firm during the last 10 years indicating its location, scope of work, approximate cost of work, time taken for its completion and also the name of the owner.
- 3) Particulars of the system for industrialized/mechanized constructions with the details of equipment for the operation of such system.
- 4) Results of quality tests, technical approvals, or controls by official national or international bodies.
- 5) Examples of prototypes with detailed description and rough estimates of production costs, work completion conditions, and period of construction for completion.
- 6) Name of Company's Directors, Partners or Associates with qualifications and experience of top Engineers.
- 7) Particulars of the Principal Design Team of Architects

and Engineers with qualifications and experience.

- 8) Details of work in hand, if any, indicating name of its owner, approximate cost, scope of work and expected time involved in its completion.
- 9) Certified copy of last year's balance sheet.
- 10) Details in respect of litigation or arbitration cases, if any, and its result thereof.
- 11) Statement of financial standing with necessary bank certificates.

The applications with the above mentioned details duly supported by documents should be furnished in duplicate in a sealed cover, within one month from the date of this notice, to:

The Ministry of Finance and National Economy,
General Housing Department,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Riyadh
Telex No : 20021/Finance/SJ.

All establishments, who do not fulfil the above mentioned requirements are requested not to apply, otherwise any application not in conformity with the above requirements will be ignored.

Saudi Arabia

LONDON

Some Plays for All the Seasons

By John Walker

LONDON (UPI)—The time for pantomime and Christmas shows is almost upon us again, alas. The season of false cheer, that brief spasm of tinsel and gaudy, when all the stage is a whirl of desperate comedians with stale jokes, a never-ending and inhabited by a succession of curious furry animals calculated to appeal to the uncritical. With a few exceptions, about which more next week, they are shows that have never grown up, retarded and stunted entertainment. So it seems a good moment to recall those other plays worth a visit this holiday season.

Alan Ayckbourn, who is a sort of updated P.G. Wodehouse concentrating on the middle rather than the upper classes, provides amusing suburban comedy with his "Norman Conquests" at the Globe Theatre and "Absurd Person Singular" at the Vaudeville. The first, a tricky trilogy of plays concentrating on a disastrous family weekend, is distinguished by some excellent comic acting, notably from Penelope Keith and Tom Courtenay. The second has a seasonal appropriateness, set as it

is at a succession of grisly Christmas parties.

Two other comedies offering bitter-sweet pleasures are Neil Simon's "The Gingerbread Lady" at the Phoenix and J.M. Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows" at the Albery. Mr. Simon sells out his work with a sugary and contrived ending but otherwise his play of an alcoholic singer trying to put her life in some sort of shape is much funnier than that plot line sounds, full of acerbic wit and biting one-liners delivered with superb aplomb by Elaine Stritch, who is giving one of the best performances to be seen in London at the moment. Barrie's play has been excellently revived, and holds up much better than expected, thanks not only to his own craft but the excellent performances of the cast, led by Dorothy Tutin.

Other Plays

Outside the Royal Shakespeare Company's current season at the Aldwych, the other plays of interest are Eduardo de Filippo's "Saturday Sunday Monday" at the Queens and Robert Patrick's "Kennedy's Children" at the King's Head Theatre Club in North London. De Filippo's Neapolitan soap opera, satisfyingly messy, was a recent Broadway failure but the National Theatre production—providing you are not distracted by the cast's organ-grinder accents—is lovingly detailed with Frank Finlay and Joan Plowright giving admirable performances as a couple unable to explain to each other their grief at the breakdown in their relationship. Mr. Patrick's play

is a series of interlocking monologues on paradise lost, the shattering of the American dream, and is also well acted and directed, if played under cramped conditions.

Among the musicals, "Billy" at Drury Lane, a slick show with a star performance from Michael Crawford in the title role, is the best, with its hero retreating from the harshness of reality into ever more appealing fantasies. At Her Majesty's "The Good Companions," based on J.B. Priestley's novel, is melodic, nicely sentimental and, perhaps, appealingly nostalgic. The Japanese nomads, the Tokyo Kid Brothers, are at the Royal Court with a motorcycle musical "The City" that has, at least, charm and vigor. And at the King's Road Theatre, Richard O'Brien's "The Rocky Horror Show" still provides an amusingly decadent menage à trois, marrying rock music with transvestism and horror movies.

"Slenth" at the Fortune remains the only thriller to rise above the limitations of the genre. But the "best buys" in London theater at the moment are the two Royal Shakespeare productions at the Aldwych—the superb and intriguing "Richard III" with Ian Richardson and Richard Pasco alternating in the roles of the king and Bolingbroke and, providing the perfect dash of bitterness for the prevailing over sweetness, Wedekind's "The Marquis of Keith" with Ian McKellen brilliant as the unscrupulous man who is no match for the conventional businessman. Both, after all, are plays for all seasons.

\$7-Million Gift by Faisal

ROME, Dec. 13 (Reuters)—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia has decided to give \$7 million toward the building of a mosque in Rome, the Saudi Arabian Embassy has announced.



FOR THE HOLIDAYS—The Paris Opera ballet is to give a series of performances of "Coppelia" at the Palais des Congrès from Dec. 20-31. Noella Fontois and Cyril Atanasoff (above) will be dancing the principal roles.

N.Y. ENTERTAINMENT

Ustinov—'Brilliant' as Usual

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (UPI)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Plays

"Who's Who in Hell?" Peter Ustinov's new play, "characteristically brilliant," says Clive Barnes. But "we could have done with less art and more matter." Ustinov is making dangerously feeble jokes about dangerously serious subjects. He is trying to describe the way men of power, even in moments of crisis, can define, delineate and even exploit their power. His model is George Bernard Shaw. But, unlike Shaw, Ustinov fails to take sides, remaining "boldly and defiantly neutral." He takes "the fabric of Shaw," Barnes says, "the inverted confrontation, the deadly pseudogram, the argumentative balance that makes every theater into a law court, and does nothing with it." The scene is in the waiting room of Hell where three new inmates congregate: an American president ("who seems just a little like Richard M. Nixon"), a Russian leader (who, yes, seems just a little like Nikita Khrushchev) and a young American assassin who gunned them down in Disneyland before being shot himself. Ustinov "has a gift for writing for people," Barnes points out, and "there lovers of acting will find something to love." Ustinov is beautiful as the assassin, a Russian, George S. Irving is good as the president but Beau Bridges as the assassin seems "oddly detached from the



Peter Ustinov
"Who's Who"



Julie Harris
"In Praise"

play, which proves to be just as well for him."

"In Praise of Love" by Terence Rattigan is, according to Clive Barnes, "sentimental, facile and inconclusive, but it does have Rex Harrison and Julie Harris being their customary charming selves, which may well be enough for some theatergoers." The play is about a couple—the wife's incurable disease is being hidden from her by her husband. Barnes finds this baffling: "The woman is like the Rock of Gibraltar—why hide from her the knowledge of her impending death? Yet this deception is the linchpin in the plot." The dialogue "depends too much on the quick shock of oddity," says Barnes. "The secret of this kind of play is the opportunity offered the actors lovably to be their lovable selves. It is, incidentally, a style of histrionic presentation that later passed first to the cinema and eventually to the television screen. Which, of course, is why nowadays such plays have a commercial, but not an artistic, life in the theater. They haven't changed." Fred Goetz directs with appropriate "predictability."

"Portfolio Revue" is "an unusually pleasurable collage" of songs by Tom Jones and Harvey Schmidt, says Mel Gussow. This year through their 25-year-old songbook, the composers themselves aided by a trio of "extremely musical" performers, David Croyer, Kathrin King Segal and Jeanne Lucas, "who manage to be both informal and elegant." The program is made up of songs from their shows and also of some of the numbers that they rejected. Gussow finds the evening pleasantly "nostalgic" and concludes, "One realizes more than ever that the musical theater needs Jones and Schmidt. Portfolio Revue" is an eminently engaging way for all of us to catch up with them."

tating period accuracy." Unfortunately John McMartin as the husband lets the production down a somewhat and, says Barnes, his performance has "little to do with the frame and music of the play." Similarly Joan Van Ark as the wife "lacks the capricious wilfulness of Pirandello's actual heroine."

Films

"The Godfather Part II," says Vincent Canby, "recalls how much better the original film was." The new film suffers from the absence of Marlon Brando and a lack of narrative drive. Basically made up of bits and pieces of Mario Puzo's novel that didn't fit into the first movie, this production "is not very far along before one realizes that it hasn't anything more to say." Canby finds the film something of a self-parody: "Looking very expensive but spiritually desperate, 'Part II' has the air of a very long, very elaborate revue sketch. Nothing is sacred. The photography by Gordon Willis, so effective originally, is now comically fancy—the exteriors are too bright and glowy while the interiors are so dark you wonder if these Mafia chiefs can't afford to buy bigger light bulbs." Most of the actors seem "weary" though there are some notable exceptions—Lee Strasberg as the powerful Jewish mobster, and G.D. Spradlin, who is "absolutely right as a crooked, very waspish senator from Nevada." Canby concludes that the film merely "reworks lots of scenes that were done far better the first time." Even Nino Rota's old score "keeps thus playing away like a heavenly juke box in the background."

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

"God's Favorite," a comedy by Neil Simon, is based on the story of Job. Joseph Ben-Jamin, a wealthy carpet-weaver manufacturer, awakes one night to confront an intruder who is, in fact, a messenger. "One knows he is a messenger from God because he has a large 'God' emblazoned on his sweatshirt. This epicene young man has also met the devil and confides. He looks just like Robert Redford—gorgeous," says Clive Barnes. Once the play gets going, "the comic possibilities of a prosperous middle-class manufacturer being plagued by God very soon become apparent. 'However most of the humor is unsophisticated and the ending is an anticlimax.' Michael Bennett's direction includes some impressive stage effects with thunderbolts and collapsing mansions. The cast is a 'delight' according to Barnes, with Vincent Gardenia, 'masterly' as the latter-day Job.

Verdi's "A Masked Ball" was given in a new production at the Deutsche Oper Berlin on Dec. 13 with Lorin Maazel conducting. In a staging by Ernst Schaefer and designed by Michel Raffalli, the principal parts were sung by Caterina Ligendz, Eva Randova, Constanza Cucaro, Carlo Cossutta and Ingrid Witzel. Other performances will take place on Dec. 17, 19, 23, 25 and 28.

Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis," conducted by Carlo Maria Giulini, will be given four performances next week in the year's final series of concerts by the Orchestre de Paris, with the chorus of the Prague radio and as vocal soloists, Edda Moser, Josephine Veasey, Peter Schneider and Franz Crass. The performances are Dec. 17 in the church of Saint-Louis des Invalides, Dec. 18 and 19 at the Palais des Congrès and Dec. 21 in the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

New Excavations in E. Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Dec. 13 (Reuters)—Archaeology professor Bin-Yamin Mazar of the Hebrew University here has announced new excavations in East Jerusalem, despite recent UNESCO condemnation of digs in the area.

Professor Mazar told a Knesset (parliament) delegation this week that the new dig would begin next summer on Ophel Hill, generally known as King David's City, south of the old city walls, what we are asked to think about in this play. Stephen Porter's staging "is very well done," says Clive Barnes, "attractively apt" and Nancy Potts' costumes "had an almost devas-

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The Art of Christmas Books

By Emily Genauer

NEW YORK—In round-ups of notes on new art-books-as Christmas gifts, critics traditionally begin with the big, special, important volumes that really land on coffee-tables—d serve a decent purpose there, since most were designed for reading at rather than reading. This year I start my list with totally unimportant but very my norel, a whodunit I read in cover to cover and still find using even to think about. The Man from the Greek and man's (Random House, \$6.95), written by James Goldman, possible for a raft of movies, TV series and novels, among them "The Lion in Winter" and a book for the Hal Prince production of "Follies."

The Man from the Greek and man is supposed to be the actor of the Greek and Roman armaments of the Metropolitan Museum, which has, as the book says, just bought a golden 1st-century Roman chalice for \$3.5 million.

There is no question of the historicity of the piece. The story is where did the Met get it, who were the mysterious idiom who arranged the deal, was the Met illegally looting some country's national asset, and why the secrecy surrounding the deal?

If the plot has a familiar ring because the mysterious deal behind the Met's acquisition of a couple of years ago of 1,500-year-old Greek vase for million dollars have not yet been totally revealed.

Holy Grail?

Actually this is not really a whodunit because we know early that the man who "stole" the vase was the curator himself, torn by the mystery as anyone else, he simply removes it from his department's safe and takes it out of the museum to find own answers to questions that keep multiplying. Could the vase really be the Holy Grail? Is there a Holy Grail? As stated by an aged but most distinguished British archaeologist. In any case, the Man from the Greek and man, a 41-year-old holar having serious troubles with his artist wife, isn't one bit the Metropolitan's own brilliant curator, Dietrich von Bothmer. But the episodes of press conferences and the like supposed to take place at the Met are all very reminiscent of what really happened: the locale traced takes in all the familiar spots, bars and the like in the museum neighborhood; many of



Enlarged detail of the "Symbol of St. Matthew" from the facsimile reproduction of "The Book of Kells."

the personalities involved put one in mind of men at the Met.

The scholarship—what little there is of it—is sound enough. The plot spreads out to cover mad chases up and down the Mediterranean coast, the mountains of Corsica, on boats chasing yachts. The end is a shocker. Except for that, it is all very funny, very crazy, very believable (yes, believable, in view of the incredible incidents that have actually taken place lately at the Metropolitan and other museums as well, and it ought to make a great movie).

But now for a really important art book. "The Book of Kells" (Alfred A. Knopf, \$55) is an incomparably beautiful facsimile reproduction of the 9th-century illuminated manuscript, which is safeguarded in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, where visitors can never see simultaneously more than two pages.

Scholars generally are agreed that the manuscript, a copy of the four Gospels in Latin preceded by various preliminary pages, all incredibly handsome, imaginative and intricate, was produced at an island monastery off the west coast of Scotland around a thousand years ago. It has long been counted among the greatest treasures of medieval art anywhere and as an object of pilgrimage for art lovers from all over the world.

Having myself seen only two pages of the original, I find the facsimile reproductions a revelation. Among them are blown-up details of patterns, animals, flowers, figures, exuberant ornamentation of unimaginable loveliness, heretofore inaccessible to any but a handful of scholars. Accompanying the reproductions is a very readable text by Francine Henry, who tells the history of the "Book of Kells," compares the efforts of the different scholars who worked on it (Hand A, for example, is described as "extremely sedate and careful," Hand B, "an extrovert," Hand C a man of "very individual idiosyncrasies"), and presents sensitive analysis of the painting styles.

'American Scene'

I approached "The American Scene" (Praeger, \$29.50) with very special interest, and left it with sharp disappointment.

In my case it wasn't "The American Scene" as a style of art that captivated me when I started as a critic in the early '30s, the decade with which the title is always identified. On the contrary, it was the diversity of the time, such diversity as has not, I think, been matched since. Practically anything was likely to turn up in the galleries, from total abstraction (artists like Rice, Perlin, Charles Howard, Xerxes, Solodowsky), to surrealism (Oster, Blume, Walter Quirt), to social realism (William Gropper, the Soyuz, to a very tired academicism—with all the ills in between. Today diversity seems to have returned to the scene, but, with it, have come confusion and uncertainty, as if everyone is uneasily searching for an approved direction.

"The American Scene," as the book's author, Matthew Baggett, uses the term, refers to two kinds of representational painting he says dominated the art world, the belatedly nationalistic regionalist landscape painting of men like Thomas Benton, Grant Wood and James Scurry, and the urban protest painting of broadlines, the unemployed and like material done by innumerable artists in the cities.

Actually, the regionalists were never as important or as universally admired as their ardent promoter, Thomas Craven, made them out to be. And the social realists were not merely as politically purposeful as conservatives feared. The tradition of representational painting is a very long one, here and in Europe, and both groups—who didn't constitute the whole picture by any means—were part of it. They each painted what they saw. Some proved to be fine artists; most were pedestrian. That is par for the course in any period.

Paris

"Les Perfectionnistes," Galerie Tanagra, 138 Rue Saint-Honore, Paris 1, to Jan. 27.

Twenty works by the French academic artists of the 19th century generally referred to as "les perfectionnistes" but including two by that great imaginative painter Gustave Doré. There is a battle scene by Clairin that is also worthwhile and that escapes from the defects of most of his contemporaries. The main defect they share, these contemporaries of his, and that is what makes them so ludicrous in our sight, is their extraordinary lack of understanding and psychology. The extreme conventionalism of their minds, allied to their considerable craftsmanship, creates a contrast so violent between competence and inability that one is somewhat reluctantly moved to laughter.

Ernst Fuchs, Galerie Verriest, 15 Avenue Matisson, Paris 8, to Feb. 20.

Fuchs is a peculiar case: an artist making use of a quasi-symbolist aesthetic today because it would seem that his own hang-ups are close to those of the symbolists. What he expresses can best be described as an erotic-religious conjunction of sex and death. He is a remarkably able craftsman in the several forms he ventures to use: painting and pastel, drawing, engraving and sculpture. His ability in sculpture is attested by the imposing figure of a tall, buxom female deity with strange, pendulous, furry nipples that is executed in the same strange pseudo-archaic and baroque manner. What we encounter in his work is a survival and an intensification of some aspects of the Babylonian relief, the symbolist, surrealist outlook and the well known Viennese morbidity.

Ebiche, Galerie Saint-Honore, 362 Rue Saint-Honore, Paris 1, to Dec. 24.

Eugeniusz Ribish, who signed his paintings Ebiche during the time he lived in Paris from 1923 to 1939, painted in a manner that is quite characteristic of that period yet difficult to circumscribe. It is both expressionist and discreet, with no pure color and indeed with no real expression in the "expressionist" sense of the word. The expressionism

Around the Galleries in Paris and London

London

Ulrich Hens, Roland Browne and Delbanco, 19 Cork Street, London, W. 1, to Dec. 23.

Almost all the sculptures in this first London exhibition are maquettes for large ecclesiastical works—the bronze doors at Münster and Trier Cathedrals, altarpieces and crucifixions. Even on the small scale, they are magnificent. Photographs of some of the pieces in situ between the thought and presence of a major talent.

Yean Poh Chap, Brian Koster Gallery, 38 Duke Street, St. James's, London S. W. 1, to Dec. 22.

This is the second London exhibition of porcelain and stoneware in the Sung tradition by this contemporary potter. He does not, however, make mere pastiches of an ancient style but works to a modern way in the aesthetic and emotional tradition of the East.

Antonio Tapias, Gallery 21, 13A Grafton Street, London W. 1, to Dec. 17.

Under the title, "Homage to the Masters of Catalonia," Tapias has produced a new series of eight brightly colored lithographs, and some of his more typical images on brown board. This goes far to compensate for the poor Arts Council anthology of Tapias's work shown here in the spring.

Important 18th and 19th-Century Paintings, Lefevre Gallery, 30 Bruton Street, London W. 1, to Dec. 20.

Seventeen masterworks com-

is only in the way the paint is applied to the canvas which is curiously both vigorous and restrained. This contradiction makes his art rather difficult to approach, though one can but recognize its evident qualities. There are a number of recent works—Eiche lives in the West but goes to Poland quite regularly—among a total of 63.

Heldi Mayer, Galerie Cravro, 4 Avenue de Messine, Paris 8, to Dec. 21.

A first exhibition in Paris by this young German artist whose acrylic paintings and pencil drawings dwell upon, let's say, the robotization of man, in finely drawn, delicately shaded, cool yet sensitive patterns. There is a science-fiction overtone to her work, but it does not eclipse or overwhelm the graphic qualities. The drawings show patterns, diagrams, figures, pieces of landscape, all well circumscribed and thrown almost disconnected upon the vast void of the white page.

Granger, Galerie Marquet, 7 Rue Bonaparte, Paris 6, to Jan. 4.

Granger, whose drawings have been published in several important weeklies and dailies (including The New York Times), makes eloquent and amusing comments upon urbanization and pollution. One drawing shows a globe in space, the bottom has dropped off and out of it has fallen an immense heap of refuse. The drawings are in color and show a nice sense of simplification.

—MICHAEL GIBSON



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prize this show, including Van Gogh's portrait of Alexander Reid and Lautrec's portrait of Georges Henri Mamel. There is a brilliant Degas pastel of racehorses, a middle-period Matisse of excellence, an early Picasso of a small girl and her doll, and the best Severini I have yet seen, the pointillist "Danseuse Obsédante."

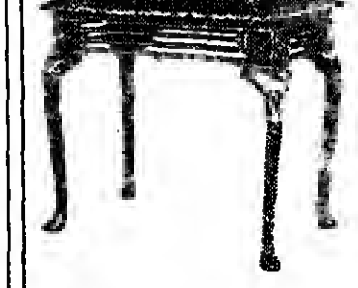
Bernard Stern, 73A Carlton Hill, London N. W. 8, in permanence. Celebrating the completion of his new studio gallery, Bernard Stern has mounted an inaugural exhibition of some 130 works ranging from complex expressionist oils through mixed-media still lifes to elegant etchings, 12-color silk-screen prints and some simple black and white drawings. All show well in this converted chapel.

Face to Face, Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, London W. 1, to Dec. 21.

This compilation of 40 portraits and self-portraits includes Sickert's famous "Raising of Lazarus," in which the artist portrayed himself as the miracle-working Christ; Sir William Orpen's "Myself and Cupid"; Sir William Rothenstein's chalk portrait of the poet Arthur Symonds; and Joseph Southall's delightful evocation of 1912 Paris "In the Rue de Rivoli."

British Painting '74—Another Point of View, Fieldhouse Galleries, 63 Queens Grove, St. John's Wood, London N. W. 8, to Dec. 31.

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Dining Out in Geneva Area—Restaurant With a Difference

By Naomi Barry

GENEVA (HT)—The working class district of Carouge (without giving up its workers) recent years has become the outparade for bourgeois Geneva across the way. Despite the Italian city's many international organizations, Geneva-by-night is a pool of provincial tranquillity.

At Chaudron is a combination of restaurant, bar-dancing, used in a sprawling bar, is the most rollicking establishment of the area. Much of the balance is supplied by the customers, encouraged by the hosts. I certain evenings the large en fireplace in the dining room used for a meehou. Roasting whole sheep or a suckling pig for the crowd always makes group conviviality. And every night Georges Rainaut is at the organ.

Jacqueline and her husband, Jbert Babin, were as anxious as their entertaining customers when they opened the Chaudron in December 1972. Paris-born Jacqueline qualified for the license course for caferiers. Robert, who was born in Tunis, had previous experience as a bartender and a plumber. Now he turned to handle a stove.

Georges comes from Capres-Mer. According to Jacqueline, his father is Italian, his mother Ukrainian, and he knows a number of Danish songs which means him to the Scandinavians. His happy blend does not necessarily lead you to expect much in the way of food.

However, Jacqueline's father is butcher, installed in Geneva, and he chooses the Chaudron for choice beef, lamb, veal, and game.

Jacqueline runs her restaurant as a culinary League of Nations. Every Saturday is Conscience night. The recipe comes from other-in-law Halton who now lives in Nice. Mama also contributes the paper-thin pastries baked for the Tunisian wives which she makes in her own kitchen and sends by registered mail.

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Erosion of the UN

The 29th UN General Assembly will wind up a tumultuous session next week with several "firsts"—all of them damaging for the organization and probably for the cause of international peace and security as well.

There is nothing new in the spectacle of one-sided resolutions rammed through by the automatic Afro-Asian-Arab majority with hypocritical help from the Communist regimes—though at this session these resolutions may have been more numerous and more irrelevant than usual. What was alarmingly new about Assembly No. 29 was the zest with which the majority, aided by the most capricious presiding officer in its history, disregarded the rules by which any such body must function and violated the spirit, if not always precisely the letter, of the UN Charter in a vain effort to work its will.

Thus, after they had been blocked by American, British and French vetoes in the Security Council in their drive to expel South Africa, the militant Arab states simply had Assembly president Abdelaziz Bouferik of Algeria decree South Africa's suspension from this session—and mustered their usual majority to back his ruling. This circumvention clearly violated the intent of Article 5 of the UN Charter to leave the ultimate suspension power with the Security Council.

The African trade-off for Arab votes against South Africa helped deliver the majorities that produced the other dubious "firsts" of this Assembly: the welcome for Yasser Arafat with the protocol reserved for heads of member states, the granting of permanent UN observer status to his Palestine Liberation Organization, the recognition of the right of the Palestinians to independence and sovereignty "in Palestine," meaning in Israel, and the curb on Israel's right to speak during the Middle East debate.

The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, usually immune from political influences, was also affected. A majority at UNESCO's General Conference in Paris last month condemned Israel for "altering the historical features of Jerusalem" cut off a modest \$24,000 in aid—far less than Israel contributes—and excluded Israel from UNESCO's European grouping without admitting it to any other region.

In major Assembly addresses, American Ambassador John Scali and colleagues from

Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Denmark and even neutral Sweden have warned that passage of unrealistic, one-sided resolutions which cannot be carried out serves only to undermine the credibility of the UN and to erode the already precarious financial support for its operations. Credibility is also damaged when the General Assembly's legal committee, under Arab pressures, blithely decides to postpone for another year any considerations of proposals for UN action against international terrorism, an abomination from which not one of the 138 member states is immune.

The angry responses by some Third World delegates to Mr. Scali's warnings of erosion of support for the UN by the American people do contain some truth. When the United States controlled the Assembly's majority in the 1950s, it often rammed through unrealistic resolutions designed to keep the Soviet Union in the dock. The United States also proposed the Uniting for Peace Resolution of 1950, aimed at bypassing a Security Council that was often blocked by Soviet vetoes. Washington was also a late convert to the idea of universal UN membership, as illustrated by its long fight to exclude the People's Republic of China.

Admittedly, Ambassador Scali's "tyranny of the majority" analysis in the present Assembly would have been more effective if he had conceded that American-led majorities in the very different Assembly of 20 years ago also served at times to discredit the UN. But no past American high-handedness can excuse the illegal suspension of a founding member, the recognition bestowed on a terrorist group pledged to the destruction of a member or the limitation on Israel's right to defend itself in Assembly debate.

It ought to be a prime objective of those whose security depends—whose very survival might one day depend—on the UN to avoid emulating past examples of misbehavior that could only enfeeble the organization. For it is the smaller, poorer, weaker states that provide the bulk of that automatic Assembly majority and it is precisely these states that need a healthy, functioning, relevant UN most of all.

These states especially should try to look beyond the intoxication of their irrelevant "victories" in Assembly ballots to the larger, more compelling issue. That issue is nothing less than the survival of the UN.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Schmidt Proposal

The imaginative economic strategy West German Chancellor Schmidt has put before the Ford administration and his Common Market partners suggests to the industrial nations a way of defeating the twin dangers of worldwide depression and soaring inflation that have been triggered by the oil-money crisis.

Without waiting for his allies, Mr. Schmidt is setting out to implement his program on the assumption, yet to be verified, that Washington will join early next year and the others will follow. As the free world's second largest economy, with an import market not much smaller than that of the United States—and stronger monetary reserves and trade and payments balances—West Germany is the only country, apart from America, that can take the lead. But American collaboration is needed.

Mr. Schmidt's strategy calls for the United States and West Germany, with combined imports of almost \$140 billion last year and lower inflation rates than most others, to help pull the industrial world out of recession by reversing their own downturns. By permitting the deutsche mark to float upward, Bonn is slowing the rise in West Germany's exports and is expanding imports from its main trading partners in the Common Market. In addition, both imports and domestic production are to be stimulated by selective incentives for private investment, interest rate reductions, a step-up in public investment expenditure and a tax cut.

By mid-1975, if the Ford administration

takes a parallel course, the expanding American and West German markets could provide an opportunity for export-led growth for Italy, Britain, France and the other deficit countries of the industrial world—enabling them to initiate an economic upturn. At the same time Mr. Schmidt would encourage continued restraint on domestic demand in the deficit countries by withholding for the time being easy financing for payments deficits not attributable to the oil squeeze.

Much greater constraint, of course, will be needed on oil consumption, which could soar in an economic upturn. France and Britain are leading the way in curbing the use of oil, and even in West Germany, where the price rise so far is the only constraining factor, oil consumption has fallen off 8 to 10 per cent. But the United States, the world's most profligate oil waster, is back virtually to its pre-embargo consumption levels.

The time clearly has come for the Ford administration to act on its own emphatic warnings of the danger of a world depression and its call on all the world to conserve energy. Other countries, as Chancellor Schmidt noted before leaving the United States, are beginning to follow this advice but President Ford has just refused again to make a significant move right now on either front. If West Germany's lead is not to be undercut, a vigorous American follow-through is vital.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Revamping the EEC

Even if the European summit successfully soothed some of the British misgivings, it remains an open question whether the limited will to integrate by some EEC members can bring the organization back to life, whatever the institutional changes made. There is always the danger that whatever the heads of governments do decide will remain a dead letter and be overtaken and undermined by new political and economic events.

The diversity of ideas brings home the dif-

ficulty of achieving a unified European policy. Chancellor Schmidt sees institutional questions as of secondary importance so long as there is no economic solidarity. The French harp on national sovereignty, and the British go even further and want to retain Parliament's right to override EEC decisions. The optimists hope that modifying the setup will make international collaboration easier, but the skeptics hold genuine progress is impossible, irrespective of what procedural arrangements are made, so long as there is no true community spirit.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

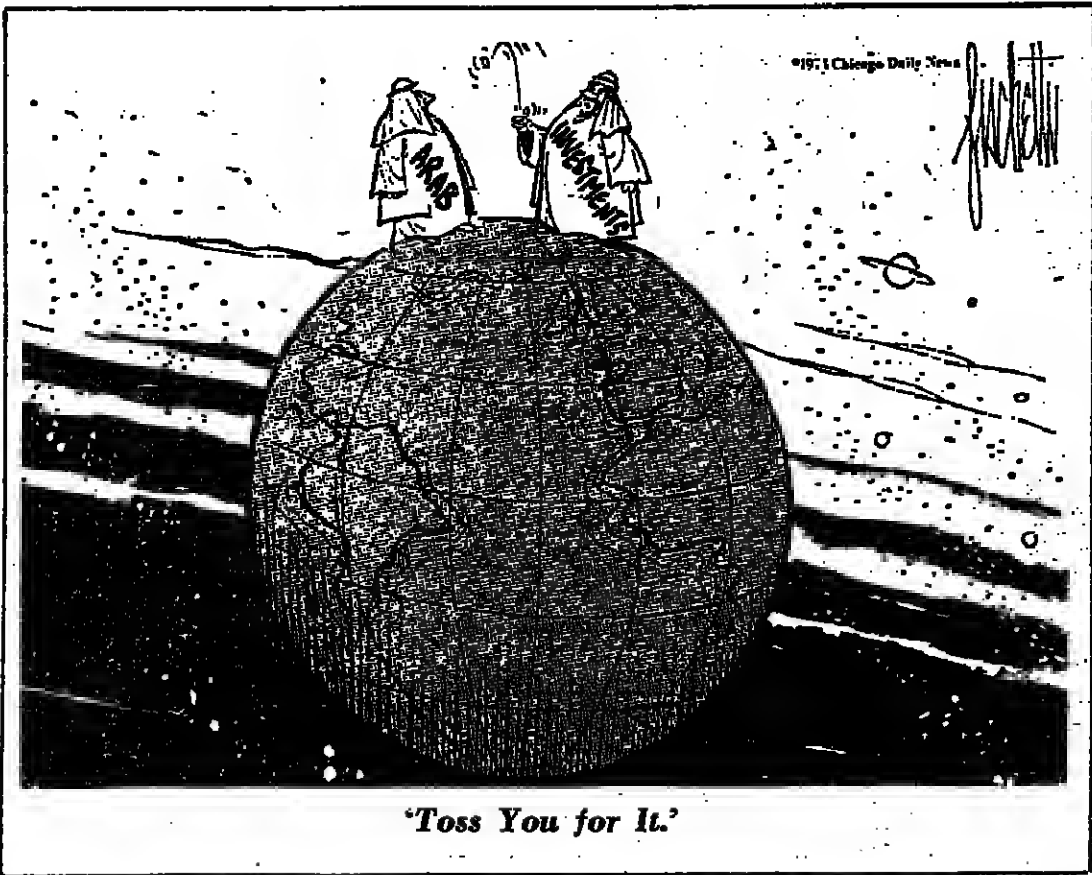
December 14, 1899.

WASHINGTON.—This morning's news from Manila may well cheer the American heart. One of the rebel generals has surrendered an entire province, another has been killed and his force routed, while Aguinaldo, the leader, is in full flight and his ablest adviser has been captured. All this would seem to presage the breaking up of the rebellion and that the beginning of the end is in sight.

Fifty Years Ago

December 14, 1924.

NEW YORK.—With standees in the rear of famed Carnegie Hall and an over-capacity crowd seated even on the stage, a recital was given by Roland Hayes for the benefit of Fisk University. It was very definitely a success, netting, above expenses, nearly \$8,000 for the college where this very remarkable Negro tenor had studied for four years. (But above all it was an artistic success.)



Welcome to the Club, Boys

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—1974 may conceivably be known in history less for such political sensations as President Nixon's resignation under fire, the Portuguese revolution and restoration of democracy to Greece than for the fact that this was the year when the UN Security Council lost all pretensions to control the spread of nuclear arms.

Until 1974, by what seems a curious accident, officially acknowledged atomic arsenals were possessed by only five nations, those recognized under the UN's Charter as permanent members of the Security Council: the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China—in order of their admission to the nuclear club.

The United States was, from the start, way ahead. When World War II was over, it started squeezing Britain (which had aided American nuclearists) slowly out of the race. Britain's position was later reaffirmed under the McMahon Act, which simultaneously forbade help to other aspirants.

Soviet Gains

Russia blasted its way into club membership years earlier than Western authorities had anticipated, and has since been steadily gaining in strength. France, without U.S. assistance, started its own military nuclear program after the 1956 Suez expedition. Under De Gaulle this was accelerated. The French have now clearly overtaken the British. China was the last one in. Of course, the Peking regime, which gained atomic rank is not that envisioned by Franklin Roosevelt when he demanded that China should be a permanent Security Council member of the impending UN. Roosevelt had in mind Chiang Kai-shek, but PDR insisted on a basic role for the most populous nation.

Even if the two superpowers are enormously ahead of the

three lesser nuclear states, the latter are theoretically far stronger in the ultimate implications of warfare than, for example, West Germany, Japan, Yugoslavia or Brazil, which have no atomic arsenals.

A Suggestion

From the start the United States sought to discourage other countries from prying inside Pandora's box. But it transcended human logic to imagine that all foreign lands would accept continuing inferior status. Nevertheless, such renowned peace-mongers as the late Bernard Russell urged Washington to warn other interlopers away. Lord Russell even suggested the United States should threaten to blow up the Soviet Union if it ventured inside the forbidden domain.

Bernard Baruch, the famous unofficial statesman, and Adm. Lewis Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, sought to discourage anyone from joining the club. Strauss expressed a theory that the Colt .45 revolver on America's Western frontier was called the "equalizer" because it put both strong and weak on the same level. The A-bomb, he argued, was today's equalizer and it would be folly to permit governments less peace-loving than ours to share in its disposal.

This pleasant folklore has long been a thing of the past. We have become accustomed to a world where Russia and America, scared silly of each other and by no means sure of China, can brandish implicit nuclear weaponry. It goes the other way with China.

Britain, of course, still hangs on to its aging A-arms. France has used its stockpile with remarkable success on the theory that a small atomic arsenal may mean little against enemies in war but means everything in

gaining ascendancy among friends in peacetime.

But now there is no more club at all. Israel's President has openly confirmed that it has been making warheads for some time, even if they haven't been openly tested. And an official report by the Western European Union's Scientific Committee refers to India's nuclear test this year as "an atomic bomb" (although New Delhi says it isn't so).

Race Is On

The race is on. Argentina has already signed a bilateral accord with India to gain nuclear assistance, thus introducing frightful Western Hemisphere possibilities. The Arabs are muttering about their own need to counter Israel's proclaimed trump. And Brazil broods about what Argentina is up to.

The bursting through the exclusion rules of history's most select club confuses everyone except those who broke in. NATO's Dutch member is so worried about nuclear rippling that it wants to oust U.S. warheads from Europe in exchange for Russian withdrawal of tanks—like trading brass knuckles against a tommy gun.

More and more equalizers are being brandished. If one felt safer than five, five felt safer than seven. Now we are in for a plethora. The race that burst into the open this year can't be ended by administering SALT to its tail. As James Baldwin wrote of another ghastly situation: "The Fire Next Time."

The Illusion of Invulnerability

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—When Charles W. aides warned him against exposing himself to danger at the battle of Pavia, he snarled: "Name one emperor who was ever struck by a cannonball."

Backstage after his recent on-stage appearance at the Boston burlesque theater, Wilbur Mills said: "This won't ruin me. . . nothing can ruin me."

Power, fragile political power, makes men vulnerable to the delusion of invulnerability.

A king safe on the rocky brow
Which looks o'er sea-born Salamis;
And ships, by thousands, lay
below;

And men in nations—all were
his!

He counted them at break of day—
And when the sun set where were they?

Today, while wishing Mills peace, it is well to consider the immunities men of power enjoy and how unhealthy they can be.

Morals

John Ehrlichman, testifying before the Senate Watergate committee, argued with Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., about the White House use of Anthony Ulasevich to investigate the habits of some politicians. Ehrlichman said a politician should be criticized "both in terms of his voting record and in terms of his morals."

"I know of . . . incumbents . . . who are not discharging their obligation to their constituents because of their drinking habits . . . and there is a kind of unwritten law in the media that that is not discussed, and so the constituents at home have no way of knowing that you can go over here in the gallery and watch a member totter onto the floor in a condition which . . . would preclude him from making any sort of sober judgment."

Sexual Athlete

Weicker responded with frustration: "I always thought we settled these matters (elections) on the basis of issues . . . but to sit here at this moment in time and tell me that we are going to settle our elections on the basis of sexual habits and drinking habits and domestic problems and personal and social activities." Not even Weicker's response could

Can Congress Govern?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—One of the odd paradoxes in Washington these days is how well President Ford gets along with the leaders of Congress in private and how quickly the old White House-Capitol Hill battles are renewed when the private talks are over.

There are several explanations for this. In private they are usually talking generalities, and in public they are talking policies and often politics. In private the men from the Hill like the President personally, but in public they don't like many of his programs or his timing.

"Really," the President told the Business Council here the other day after a session with the Republican and Democratic congressional leaders, "you wouldn't believe how well we all get along sometimes when the doors are closed."

"There was a spirit of concern for the country in that representative group . . . so I asked my former colleagues and I think most of them sincerely agreed—if we could have a sort of moratorium on partisan economics—at least until the new Congress convenes in January."

Battle Goes On

But the battle goes on and the reasons are fairly obvious. Every body agrees about the seriousness of the economic problem but not on the remedies, and the leaders do not have enough followers to put together an effective working majority.

The trade reform bill illustrates the problem. The Republican and Democratic leaders are for it, but the AFL-CIO thinks it will create more unemployment and is reminding congressmen from the industrial states that labor's support may be more important to them in the next election than the trade bill.

This is a fair enough issue, and the administration can probably win the argument by demonstrating that wider trade in the world would in the end produce more jobs at home than it would lose, but the larger issue of world trade is being blurred by secondary issues, and local concerns, some of them valid in themselves, but less important than world-wide trade reform.

There is a lot of talk around here about the reformist mood of the Congress, and there has actually been some useful adjustment of the congressional machinery, but the old parliamentary trick of attaching pet amendments on subsidiary issues to major bills like the trade reform legislation is still with us.

The 'Riders'

Amendments to cut the income tax, to deregulate the price of natural gas, to tax the foreign income of American companies, while reasonable and worth debating on their own, introduce all kinds of new and complicated

controversies into the debate. One special interest "rider" pleases one group but infuriates another and makes the conduct of foreign policy extremely difficult for the administration.

This same confusion between primary and secondary issues has come up in the efforts to amend the foreign aid bill in order to cut off military aid to Turkey. A strong argument can be made that Turkey used American arms not for the intended purpose of self-defense but for open aggression against Greek Cypriots, in bad as this is, insisting on punishing Turkey by cutting off aid is likely to make things even worse.

The military situation in the eastern Mediterranean is already extremely fragile. How the United States could defend its interests there or get supplies to the Middle East during another Arab-Israeli war without the military facilities of the Azores, Greece and Turkey is not at all clear, and all of them are now threatened.

Nor is it clear that cutting off aid to Turkey would persuade the Turks to make the concessions they should make in Cyprus. Here again reasonable arguments sometimes produce unreasonable results. Archbishop Makarios has every right to return to Cyprus but his return has undoubtedly complicated, if it has not defeated, the hopes of the secret compromises that were being worked out when he returned.

In his last press conference Secretary of State Kissinger said that a series of prolonged and divisive debates in the Congress (over such things as the trade and Turkish amendments) could hamper the main objectives of his policy.

Review Encouraged

He has not complained about general debate on such basic issues as the cost of détente with the Soviet Union or the terms of the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms agreement, or the trade bill. In fact, he and Sen. William Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, tried to encourage a fundamental review of just such issues, without much success.

But threatening the carefully arranged compromise with the Soviet Union with crippling amendments endangers détente by redirection, and the confrontation with Turkey, while morally justifiable, threatens an already weakened NATO alliance without helping Cyprus, Greece or Turkey.

In the aftermath of Vietnam and Watergate, the Congress is reasserting itself in many positive ways, but it still has not found the line between effective and destructive intervention. It can and should influence the objectives and instruments of foreign policy, but when it intervenes in negotiations, it invariably gets into trouble.

obscure the fact that Ehrlichman had raised a legitimate issue.

A senator who is a sexual athlete after dark can still discharge his duties. A senior White House aide who is drunk during office hours cannot. You may believe, as I do, that when such sensitive matters are involved, the public's "right to know" should not be construed to extend beyond its "need to know." But it is certainly arguable that the public needs to know when, dissolve, self-indulgent people are wielding power. Many personal habits of public people are not private matters.

But when a drunk senator was first exonerated and then nearly comatose on the Senate floor, news reports seemed delicately to the "high spirits" senator. Mills's eccentric behavior did not begin Oct. 7 with the Tidal Basin incident. The Washington press corps is said to be carnivorous,

but Mills's behavior did not attract comment until it became publicly known. A politician can come to feel invulnerable—that "nothing can ruin me."

For years Mills's vanity has been noteworthy even on Capitol Hill, which is no garden of shrinking violets. He has exercised power with a willfulness bordering on capriciousness, a disdain unlike, and probably not unrelated to, the nighttime behavior that destroyed him.

Servile Staffs

Our political titans surround themselves with servile staffs, saluting policemen and other servants. These and other perquisites of power insulate them from the humanizing limitations of the need for manners and conformity to other community standards—that help men's morals define their selves, and keep in touch with reality.

There once was a Pope-Urban IV. I think—whose retinue would greet him with the chant, "Deus es! Deus es!" ("Thou art God!"), to which he once replied, "It is somewhat strong, but really very pleasant." But the additively pleasant perquisites of power, like other narcotics, can be deranging.

Elevated by power beyond restraints, people lose their senses of place, time, self. Then they suffer the crippling restraints of derangement. The phrase "power mad" is not always just a metaphor.

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Pound Oil Payments Drop, Bank Confirms

LONDON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The central bank has confirmed that the proportion of national oil payments made during the first nine months of 1973 to over \$29 billion is the third quarter of this year.

Number of Middle East states taken a larger part of their revenue in dollars, the central bank reported in its quarterly economic bulletin.

Revenues of exporting countries are estimated to have risen an average of \$5.5 billion a year during the first nine months of 1973 to over \$29 billion.

Revenues are expected to about \$36 billion in the full year.

The bulletin was prepared before the confirmation by Saudi Arabia that Saudi Arabia will not want any further oil payments in sterling from the new oil consortium.

The bulletin does not identify other Middle East states downgrading sterling for receipts.

Kuwait Cited

However, Kuwait is believed to have requested last summer a significant reduction in payments in sterling, London bank sources commented.

The central bank said that the sign exchange market has been affected by the impact of reduced demand for sterling from oil companies to provide for the larger payments of oil-exporting countries.

The oil exporters as a group had \$4.4 billion in their sterling balances in the first three months of 1974, or almost one-third of the total of sterling payments made to them in the period. This brought their sterling holdings reported by banks to \$7.1 billion.

The central bank also reported a contraction in the size of the London-based Eurocurrency market, as the total of banks' foreign currency liabilities fell by about \$300 million to around \$65 billion between the end of May and the end of August this year.

Confidence Improves
However, the Eurocurrency market has become steadier and confidence has improved since August, it said.

"One reason has been the start of direct borrowing arrangements between governments of oil-consuming and oil-exporting countries, which has reduced the amount of funds which would otherwise have been channeled through the international banking system."

"Another has been that some oil-exporting countries have been prepared to place their deposits at slightly longer term."

Inflation Warning

On another subject, the bank said Britain will not generate a satisfactory rate of economic expansion unless inflation is seriously curbed.

It said: "Restraint of the rate of price increase will clearly depend on restraint of the rate of increase of money incomes."

The central bank's declaration closely followed the recent strong warning made about wage inflation by the National Institute for Economic and Social Research.

The bank's quarterly bulletin underlined the need for a revival of industrial investment and the diversion of more resources into the balance of payments.

It warned: "The large uncertainties which inflation creates for business act against both investment and exporting, and it is doubtful whether a satisfactory pattern of expansion can be achieved unless the pace of inflation is generally reduced."

With No Relief in Sight Due to Wage Increases

British Inflation Gallops Ahead at Rate of 18.3 Per Cent

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ).—Britain today announced a record rate of inflation, just a day after the government closed the country's largest deficit ever.

Inflation, as measured by the all price index, rose 1.8 per cent in November from October to a record 18.3 per cent from November 1973, according to

provisional figures disclosed by the department of employment.

The previous record year-to-year increase had been 17.1 per cent first set in July this year and later equalled in both September and October.

There appears to be little near-term chance of a slowing in inflation as the government's November budget eased price

controls while putting no statutory limit on wage rates—which are also rising at record speed.

The retail price index as of Nov. 12, when last month's calculations were taken, was a record high 221, up 3.9 points from a month earlier and up 34.2 points from a year earlier. The index is based on January 1962 equals 100.

The annual rate of inflation over the past three months, as measured by the index, has been 21.3 per cent. During the October election campaign, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, using the same formula, had said inflation was rising at an 8.4-per-cent annual rate.

The National Institute of Economic and Social Research earlier this month predicted Britain's cost of living would rise as much as 25 per cent next year, but other estimates have been higher.

The department of employment said the November rise in the retail index was due to "higher prices for domestic coal and coke, sugar, milk, second-hand cars, clothing and many other goods and services."

Sharp Rise Seen

Retail prices may rise more sharply for the December period as a sharp rise in gasoline taxes was announced in the Nov. 12 budget.

The government also eased price controls last month and called for state-owned concerns, especially in the energy field, to move toward becoming self-sufficient rather than depend on government grants.

Already the electricity and gas boards have announced price increases, all of which indicates continued sharp rises in the general cost of living.

Despite the sharp rise in retail prices, wages still appear to be keeping ahead of inflation. In the 12 months ended October, basic weekly pay was up a record 25.8 per cent from a year earlier.

Wage rates for November are to be announced next week and are expected to show one of the sharpest monthly gains ever.

Banks Cut Discount Rate
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The Federal Reserve Board approved a reduction in the discount rate to 7 3/4 per cent from 8 per cent by the Federal Reserve banks of Cleveland, St. Louis, Minneapolis and Kansas City, effective today.

This action leaves only the federal bank of Chicago at the 8-per-cent level.

U.K. Sets Terms
On Car Firm Aid

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—The government today set its terms for rescuing Aston Martin, builders of high-speed luxury sports cars, from financial difficulties.

It proposed taking 25 per cent of the company's shares under a restructuring deal and granting a £600,000 loan repayable over 10 years. Aston Martin's board will discuss the offer Monday.

The company applied for government help to tide over a cash shortage while it adapted its engineering designs to meet new U.S. anti-pollution laws. Its autos have now passed the U.S. tests.

Aston Martin's 500 workers, who offered to chip in their savings to help the company, will hold one-sixth of the shares under the new deal.



James Becker



T.D. Hunt

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Gould & Associates, Inc. has appointed James Becker as executive vice-president, international. Based in Los Angeles, the company has offices in Chicago, New York, Sydney and Paris, where Mr. Becker will be responsible for the non-U.S. operations of the firm.

T.D. Hunt has been appointed vice-president, operations, of Borg-Warner Chemicals Europe. He will be working from his new headquarters in Brussels, with responsibility for plants at Amsterdam and at Grangemouth, Scotland. Mr. Hunt has been in production management for Borg-Warner in the United States.

David Wagstaff, vice-president, at present in charge of First National City Bank's World Corporation Group for West Germany, moves from Frankfurt to London on Jan. 1, to join the staff of the group's European headquarters. He will be succeeded by Wilfried Scheib, presently in charge of Citibank's Frankfurt branch.

Citicorp International Securities has appointed three new directors. They are Jerome Goldstein and Guy Huet, managers

of Citicorp International Bank Ltd. in London, and Jan Bied, manager of Citicorp International Securities. They will be based in Brussels.

Charles Shaw is the new managing director of McKinsey's Milan and Paris offices. Mr. Shaw has been resident manager of the Milan office since 1972.

Amaz Inc. has appointed Denis Ashken as chairman of its London subsidiary, BST International Metals Ltd. He succeeds Jean Villeneuve, the name of the London subsidiary is to be changed to Amaz International Ltd.

Philippe Anghin has been appointed general manager and chief executive of Morgan Grenfell Finance SA. He also becomes a director of Morgan Grenfell International Ltd.

New senior vice-president of Linton Industries' Sweden International division is William Starkey. He will have responsibility for international sales, having already supervised the firm's operations in Britain and Eire for the past 10 years.

Figures Used by Simon to Support Price Strategy

Experts Challenge CIA Data on Oil Finds

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Experts at two major oil companies have privately challenged recent intelligence estimates of new oil discoveries outside the oil cartel countries and the production that could be expected from them in 1980.

The difference of opinion is important because the estimates, developed by the Central Intelligence Agency, provide an important technical underpinning for administration strategy. This holds that by conservation and development of their own supplies, the oil-importing countries can bring about, or at least accelerate, a reduction of prices charged by the 12 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

"To me, the question is not whether oil prices will fall but when they will fall," Treasury Secretary William Simon said in a speech in New York on Nov. 13.

He went on to cite reserve and production estimates, to which two industry experts, when queried by the New York Times, took exception.

The experts, who are exploration geologists, work for U.S. oil companies with interests all over the world. The companies agreed to make a technical assessment of Mr. Simon's remarks on the condition that they would not be identified.

China Left Out

Government officials said the experts may have found Mr. Simon's figures to be exaggerated in part because his speech made no mention of China. The CIA analysis, on which Mr. Simon relied, anticipated that China would produce four million barrels of oil a day by 1980, with one million available for export.

"In the past year alone," Mr. Simon said, "26 significant new oil discoveries have been reported. At least 30 billion barrels of oil have been added to proven reserves. From the OPEC countries—an increase of 25 per cent."

These finds, he added, "have an estimated production potential of 13 million barrels per day by 1980—all of which reduces OPEC's potential market. And this doesn't even include the oil which will be flowing from Alaska and our outer continental shelf."

One exploration specialist at a large international company characterized Mr. Simon's figures as "a little bit of wishful thinking."

He and the second, specialist both said that the figure of 30 billion barrels seemed high, that it probably included proven as well as probable or prospective reserves. The last two terms indicate a lower degree of confidence in the estimates. From the OPEC countries, they said, reserves are those that could be readily produced with existing technology at present prices.

Both experts said that even if

the 30-billion figure were justified, the projection of production of 13 million barrels a day of crude oil was too high by 100 per cent. "From 30 billion barrels, we would expect production of around six million or seven million barrels a day by 1980," one expert said.

The other said that 13 million "seems like twice what you would get." He explained that "there are terrific lag times," intervals between an initial discovery and full-scale production, and "1980 isn't all that far away."

Mr. Simon said "proven North Sea reserves have doubled since last fall." One of the specialists

estimated the rise, including probable reserves, at 57 per cent, or a total of 21 billion barrels now as against 13 billion a year ago.

Mr. Simon listed 17 countries or trans-border regions in which, he said, "oil has been found in commercial quantities." Both exploration specialists dismissed a number of them as having demonstrated no "commercial quantities." The term, a relative one, means a reservoir large enough to justify the expense of development and transportation.

Countries to which both specialists attributed no significant oil discoveries were Guatemala, Bangladesh, Thailand and South

Vietnam. One of the experts also said that discoveries had been insignificant in Gabon and Zaire.

Although estimation of oil reserves is partly an art and partly a science, the specialists felt that the figures cited by Mr. Simon appeared to be deliberately exaggerated, not just the result of differences in professional judgments. The specialists said it appeared that Mr. Simon was trying to convince the OPEC producers that their virtual monopoly on exportable oil would soon be smashed and that they would be wise to cut prices now to preserve customer relationships.

N.Y. Prices Slide After Attempt at Rally

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT).—After marking time for much of the day, New York Stock Exchange prices sagged in the late afternoon and closed lower in quiet trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.60 points to finish at 592.77, after posting four straight gains in the week. It was off 4.46 points at 3 o'clock.

Losers outnumbered gainers by almost a 2-to-1 margin. Volume slowed to 14 million shares from 15.39 million yesterday.

Brokers said recession worries and hardening positions in the Midwest proved too burdensome in the end.

Alan Shaw, vice-president and a director of research at Harris, Upham & Co., said: "From a technical standpoint the lack of volume is a favorable sign for the market. But the basic question mark is the depth and length of the recession. This is what investors and the market are trying to grasp. Meanwhile, there's likely to be continued investor hesitancy for the foreseeable future."

Robert Stovall, vice-president at Reynolds Securities, said, "The market is bending but not breaking under the weight of more negative news. The company-by-company announcements of layoffs and inventory building swinging to inventory liquidation have gripped many people with a depression syndrome even though it's not borne out by most economists' expectations."

"Most economic models still expect a long but not too deep recession. With problems on the international currency scene rumblings in the Midwest and shuddering uncertainty, it hasn't been a bad week for the market, considering."

Monte Gordon, research director at Dreyfus & Co., said, "The market has been hoping for some good news but in the absence of such it has lost momentum. It will do well to contain its losses, having grown a little weary trying to climb on only small hopes. Levels of expectation have been dampened and

the market isn't yet calloused enough to withstand further signs of the recession. It is still sensitive to them."

Motorola slumped 4 1/2 to 34 3/4. Late yesterday the company said 1974 profits will be below 1973 because of recession-induced cutbacks in its semiconductor and automotive businesses.

The slide helped pull down Philip A. Hunt Chemical, which lost 3 3/8 to 14 1/4. Motorola had previously agreed to acquire Hunt for stock valued at about \$12.7 million based on an exchange of 0.525 share of Motorola for each Hunt share, of which there are 5,850,691 outstanding.

Most steel, auto, department store, savings and loan, computer and drug stocks ended lower.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.27 to 60.11.

Most active was Robotech, which slid 1 1/4 to 21 5/8 on volume of 34,700 shares.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.19 to 55.95.

In Chicago, a late selling move sent wheat futures lower by 11 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade while soybeans gained 14 cents.

Soybean oil advanced the limit of 100 points and soybean meal rose about \$2 a ton. Corn and oats were mixed.

Auto Firms Set New Layoffs, Jobless Now Total 106,000

DETROIT, Dec. 13 (AP).—Chrysler Corp. has extended the shutdown of one of its six car plants into February, and layoffs announced by Ford Motor Co. bring the industry's open-ended layoff toll to 106,000.

Some 19,000 Ford workers will be on indefinite layoff when 1,500 new layoffs announced yesterday go into effect Monday. Ford also said 12,500 hourly workers will be laid off beginning Monday for a week.

Ford employment was 180,000 a year ago. Total Big Three hourly employment rolls numbered about 670,000.

"We're looking at our production schedules virtually every day to coordinate them with sales," a Chrysler spokesman said in a statement that pertains to all the U.S. auto makers. Sales were down more than 30 per cent last month.

Chrysler will keep its Newark, N.J., plant shut until Feb. 3—four weeks longer than previously announced—because of slumping car sales. The 3,800 workers there have been idled since early November and it will reopen on a one-shift basis employing only 1,500 workers.

The firm also confirmed tentative plans to eliminate a second shift at its Dodge truck plant in Warren, Mich., on Jan. 3. If finalized, the decision would affect 3,200 workers indefinitely.

Ford said one-week shutdowns of its engine plants in Lima and Cleveland, Ohio, will idle 6,175 workers and another 2,300 will be laid off at its Kansas City car assembly line. In addition, 5,475 workers at 11 manufacturing plants will be affected next week.

General Motors says it will have 1,500 workers.

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THE VALUE LINE COMPOSITE AVERAGE
(More than 1500 stocks)

JANUARY 1962
to
OCTOBER 1974

55.69
(10/17/74)

The graph displays the Value Line Composite Average from January 1962 to October 1974. The vertical axis represents the index value, ranging from 60 to 180 in increments of 20. The horizontal axis represents the years from 1962 to 1975. The line shows a general upward trend until 1969, where it reaches its peak at approximately 180. Following this peak, the index experiences a significant decline, reaching a low of 55.69 in October 1974. The graph is characterized by a grid background and a jagged line representing the index's fluctuations.

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(No assignment of this agreement will be made without subscriber's consent.)

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

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304	13 1/4	Yuer Dil	1.40	4	7	160:168	168:16	1 1/2	28	13%	U Ilum	2.32	5	13	16 1/4	16	16 1/4	1/2	00	42%	Wms C	pr	.80	2	60	00	00

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167	12	12	3	10	12	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Uninit	1	2%	4%	4%	1	7%	16	WageE	1.84	7	25	2%	2%	2%	2%
168	12	12	3	10	12	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Uninit	1	2%	4%	4%	1	7%	16	WageE	1.84	7	25	2%	2%	2%	2%
169	12	12	3	10	12	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Uninit	1	2%	4%	4%	1	7%	16	WageE	1.84	7	25	2%	2%	2%	2%
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177	12	12	3	10	12	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Uninit	1	2%	4%	4%	1	7%	16	WageE	1.84	7	25	2%	2%	2%	2%
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180	12	12	3	10	12	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Uninit	1	2%	4%	4%	1	7%	16	WageE	1.84	7	25	2%	2%	2%	2%
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182	12	12	3	10	12	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Uninit	1	2%	4%	4%	1	7%	16	WageE	1.84	7	25	2%	2%	2%	2%
183	12	12	3	10	12	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Uninit	1	2%	4%	4%	1	7%	16	WageE	1.84	7	25	2%	2%	2%	2%
184	12	12	3	10	12	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Uninit	1	2%	4%	4%	1	7%	16	WageE	1.84	7	25	2%	2%	2%	2%
185	12	12	3	10	12	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Uninit	1	2%	4%	4%	1	7%	16	WageE	1.84	7	25	2%	2%	2%	2%
186	12	12	3	10	12	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Uninit	1	2%	4%	4%	1	7%	16	WageE	1.84	7	25	2%	2%	2%	2%
187	12	12	3	10	12	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Uninit	1	2%	4												

74	47 1/2 Talley 60	4	15	5 1/2	5	7 1/2	2 1/2 US Home	4	43	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	5 1/2	2 1/2	World Airw	2	13	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
77 1/2	74 Talley pB 1	8	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	33 1/2	5 1/2 US Less	7	42	0 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	62 1/2	38	World 2.40a	10	2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
72 1/2	74 Talley 2 1/2	7	15 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	9 1/2	3 1/2	Wright	12	12	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2

[illegible]

75%	19%	TexPld	53%	6	2	21%	21%	21%	2	1%
25	15%	TexUf	1.16	9	90	19%	19%	19%	19%	1%
13%	3%	Texfl	Ind	3	25	3%	1%	3%	1%	1%

[illegible]

41 1/2	25 1/2	TimeInc 2	5	118	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2 +	1 1/2	8 1/4	3	Vollbusch	.971	2	43	21 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
17 1/2	8 1/2	TimeMir .50	6	18	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4 -	1 1/2	17 1/2	7 1/2	VSI Corp	.60	3	9	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
35 1/2	24 1/2	Timkn 1.80w	56	45	25	24 1/2	25 +	1 1/2									

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2
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[illegible][illegible]

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
FOODS	38.60	39.40	37.30	37.40	37.00	36.60	35.25	60.00	60.50	59.50	60.10	61.30	61.30	61.90

[illegible]

Sec	57.05	56.30	57.05	56.30	56.25	May	440.00	446.50	439.00	444.80	434.50	Mar	59.00	60.40	59.30	59.85
Dec	57.05	56.20	54.80	56.05	54.25	Jul	448.00	453.00	447.50	451.90	441.50	Apr	55.60	56.50	55.60	55.75
Mer	53.51	53.95	53.51	53.95	52.50	Sen	455.00	460.00	453.00	458.30	447.00	May	54.00	54.00	55.75	54.00

COMMODITY Index			
Commodity	Index	Open	High
Copper (25,000 lbs)			
Dec. 54.90	54.00	54.10	54.80
Jan. 55.20	54.40	54.50	55.20
Feb. 56.20	55.40	55.50	56.20
Mar. 56.80	55.80	55.90	56.80
Apr. 57.40	56.80	57.00	57.70
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Mar	44.25	44.75	43.50	44.50-50	43.00
May	41.60	42.75	41.50	42.20-35	41.95

Dec. 13, 1974

Op.	CL	N.C.
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May	39.95	40.00	39.25	39.25	40.05
Jul	40.70	40.95	40.81	40.15	40.80
Oct	42.60	42.80	41.90	41.95	42.80

Sales: Feb 2120; March 260; May

Tokyo Exchange				Mar				May				Open Interest Feb 2007; March May 2008; July 2007; Aug 2007; Feb 2007; Aug 2007; b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal			
Dec. 13/1974				44.10				44.10							
Price Yen				43.70				43.45				B44.10			
245				43.45				B44.50				B44.60			
246															
247															
248															
249															
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Photo	275	Mitsukoshi	356	Interest Rates	May	4.84	4.86½	4.78	4.79½	4.85	High	Low	(bid-asked)	ch
Yachi	140	Nippon Elec.	172		Jul	4.47	4.48	4.38	4.39	4.49	Sugar (50 tons)			
Radio Motor	437	Sharp	209		Sep	4.55	4.55	4.44	4.44	4.55	Next 100			

[illegible][illegible]

Dollar Bonds		Convertible Bonds		Soybean Oil (60,000 lbs)	
US 87-96	97	100	95 1/2	Mar	7.00
US 88-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 89-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 90-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 91-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 92-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 93-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 94-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 95-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 96-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 97-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 98-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 99-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 00-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 01-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 02-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 03-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 04-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 05-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 06-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 07-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 08-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 09-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 10-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 11-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 12-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 13-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 14-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 15-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 16-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 17-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 18-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 19-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 20-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 21-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 22-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 23-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 24-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 25-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 26-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 27-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 28-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 29-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 30-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 31-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 32-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 33-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 34-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 35-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 36-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 37-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 38-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 39-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 40-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 41-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 42-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 43-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 44-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 45-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 46-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 47-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 48-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 49-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 50-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 51-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	
US 52-96	97 1/2	95 1/2	Mar	7.00	

Jan 1-27	8714	900	Chrysler 44-28	61	43	Jan	35.50	33.82	34.90	34.82	34.73
C 74-57	8710	900	Chrysler 44-28	61	43	Mar	34.25	32.92	33.95	33.82	33.75
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Apr	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	May	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Jun	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Jul	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Aug	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Sep	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Oct	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Nov	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Dec	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Jan	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Feb	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Mar	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Apr	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	May	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Jun	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Jul	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Aug	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Sep	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Oct	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Nov	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Dec	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Jan	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Feb	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Mar	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Apr	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	May	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Jun	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Jul	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Aug	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Sep	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Oct	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Nov	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Dec	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Jan	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
02	02	01	Olds 44-45	95	96	Feb	35.15	34.45	35.15	35.15	35.15
0											

Teu 514-56	83%	Quesb.Hyd.47-56	92%	94%	Ques.Elec.46-57	70	77	May	176.0	179.0	177.0	177.0	176.0		
Teu Cen 74-57	78%	Ques.Hyd.74-88	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.46-57	73	77	June	162.0	182.0	140.0	181.0	174.0	Tin: spot	N.T.
Teu Cen 81-56	83%	Ques.Hyd.81-56	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.56-57	61	63	July	166.0	182.0	140.0	181.0	176.0	3 months	N.T.
Teu Cen 81-57	83%	Ques.Hyd.81-57	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.57-58	61	63	Aug	166.0	182.0	140.0	181.0	176.0	Lead: spot	229.5
Teu Cen 81-58	83%	Ques.Hyd.81-58	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.58-59	61	63	Sep	181.0	186.0	181.0	184.5	183.0	3 months	229.5
Teu Cen 81-59	83%	Ques.Hyd.81-59	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.59-60	61	63	Oct	181.0	186.0	181.0	184.5	183.0	3 months	229.5
Teu Cen 81-60	83%	Ques.Hyd.81-60	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.60-61	61	63	Nov	181.0	186.0	181.0	184.5	183.0	3 months	229.5
Teu Cen 81-61	83%	Ques.Hyd.81-61	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.61-62	61	63	Dec	181.0	186.0	181.0	184.5	183.0	3 months	229.5
Teu Cen 81-62	83%	Ques.Hyd.81-62	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.62-63	61	63	Jan	181.0	186.0	181.0	184.5	183.0	3 months	229.5
Teu Cen 81-63	83%	Ques.Hyd.81-63	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.63-64	61	63	Feb	181.0	186.0	181.0	184.5	183.0	3 months	229.5
Teu Cen 81-64	83%	Ques.Hyd.81-64	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.64-65	61	63	Mar	181.0	186.0	181.0	184.5	183.0	3 months	229.5
Teu Cen 81-65	83%	Ques.Hyd.81-65	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.65-66	61	63	Apr	181.0	186.0	181.0	184.5	183.0	3 months	229.5
Teu Cen 81-66	83%	Ques.Hyd.81-66	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.66-67	61	63	May	181.0	186.0	181.0	184.5	183.0	3 months	229.5
Teu Cen 81-67	83%	Ques.Hyd.81-67	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.67-68	61	63	June	181.0	186.0	181.0	184.5	183.0	3 months	229.5
Teu Cen 81-68	83%	Ques.Hyd.81-68	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.68-69	61	63	July	181.0	186.0	181.0	184.5	183.0	3 months	229.5
Teu Cen 81-69	83%	Ques.Hyd.81-69	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.69-70	61	63	Aug	181.0	186.0	181.0	184.5	183.0	3 months	229.5
Teu Cen 81-70	83%	Ques.Hyd.81-70	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.70-71	61	63	Sep	181.0	186.0	181.0	184.5	183.0	3 months	229.5
Teu Cen 81-71	83%	Ques.Hyd.81-71	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.71-72	61	63	Oct	181.0	186.0	181.0	184.5	183.0	3 months	229.5
Teu Cen 81-72	83%	Ques.Hyd.81-72	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.72-73	61	63	Nov	181.0	186.0	181.0	184.5	183.0	3 months	229.5
Teu Cen 81-73	83%	Ques.Hyd.81-73	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.73-74	61	63	Dec	181.0	186.0	181.0	184.5	183.0	3 months	229.5
Teu Cen 81-74	83%	Ques.Hyd.81-74	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.74-75	61	63	Jan	181.0	186.0	181.0	184.5	183.0	3 months	229.5
Teu Cen 81-75	83%	Ques.Hyd.81-75	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.75-76	61	63	Feb	181.0	186.0	181.0	184.5	183.0	3 months	229.5
Teu Cen 81-76	83%	Ques.Hyd.81-76	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.76-77	61	63	Mar	181.0	186.0	181.0	184.5	183.0	3 months	229.5
Teu Cen 81-77	83%	Ques.Hyd.81-77	92%	93%	Ques.Cen.77-78										

Dec 74	75 1/2	S.A.S. 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2	SILVER (5000 Troy oz)	Dec	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00	Silver spot	183.5	183.5
Jan 75	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		Jan	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00	3 months	183.5	183.5
Feb 75	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		Feb	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00	N.T.: No Trade.		
Mar 75	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		Mar	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00			
Apr 75	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		Apr	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00			
May 75	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		May	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00			
Jun 75	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		Jun	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00			
Jul 75	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		Jul	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00			
Aug 75	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		Aug	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00			
Sep 75	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		Sep	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00			
Oct 75	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		Oct	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00			
Nov 75	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		Nov	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00			
Dec 75	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		Dec	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00			
Jan 76	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		Jan	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00			
Feb 76	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		Feb	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00			
Mar 76	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		Mar	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00			
Apr 76	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		Apr	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00			
May 76	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		May	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00			
Jun 76	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		Jun	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00			
Jul 76	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		Jul	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00			
Aug 76	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		Aug	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00			
Sep 76	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		Sep	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00			
Oct 76	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		Oct	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00			
Nov 76	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		Nov	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00			
Dec 76	75 1/2	Schroff 8-85	81 1/2	82 1/2	ITC 4-85	82 1/2		Dec	426.50	429.00	428.50	425.00	416.00			
Jan 77	75 1/2															

[illegible]

74-84	80%	81%	Transcon 4-84	59%	91%	Unch 4-84	67%	77%	Unrequir
75-85	84%	85%	Transcon 5-84	94%	96%	Unch 5-84	67%	77%	
76-86	84%	86%	Transcon 6-84	94%	96%	Unch 6-84	67%	77%	
77-87	84%	87%	Transcon 7-84	94%	96%	Unch 7-84	67%	77%	
78-88	84%	88%	Transcon 8-84	94%	96%	Unch 8-84	67%	77%	
79-89	84%	89%	Transcon 9-84	94%	96%	Unch 9-84	67%	77%	
80-90	84%	90%	Transcon 10-84	94%	96%	Unch 10-84	67%	77%	
81-91	84%	91%	Transcon 11-84	94%	96%	Unch 11-84	67%	77%	
82-92	84%	92%	Transcon 12-84	94%	96%	Unch 12-84	67%	77%	
83-93	84%	93%	Transcon 1-85	94%	96%	Unch 1-85	67%	77%	
84-94	84%	94%	Transcon 2-85	94%	96%	Unch 2-85	67%	77%	
85-95	84%	95%	Transcon 3-85	94%	96%	Unch 3-85	67%	77%	
86-96	84%	96%	Transcon 4-85	94%	96%	Unch 4-85	67%	77%	
87-97	84%	97%	Transcon 5-85	94%	96%	Unch 5-85	67%	77%	
88-98	84%	98%	Transcon 6-85	94%	96%	Unch 6-85	67%	77%	
89-99	84%	99%	Transcon 7-85	94%	96%	Unch 7-85	67%	77%	
90-00	84%	00%	Transcon 8-85	94%	96%	Unch 8-85	67%	77%	
91-01	84%	01%	Transcon 9-85	94%	96%	Unch 9-85	67%	77%	
92-02	84%	02%	Transcon 10-85	94%	96%	Unch 10-85	67%	77%	
93-03	84%	03%	Transcon 11-85	94%	96%	Unch 11-85	67%	77%	
94-04	84%	04%	Transcon 12-85	94%	96%	Unch 12-85	67%	77%	
95-05	84%	05%	Transcon 1-86	94%	96%	Unch 1-86	67%	77%	
96-06	84%	06%	Transcon 2-86	94%	96%	Unch 2-86	67%	77%	
97-07	84%	07%	Transcon 3-86	94%	96%	Unch 3-86	67%	77%	
98-08	84%	08%	Transcon 4-86	94%	96%	Unch 4-86	67%	77%	
99-09	84%	09%	Transcon 5-86	94%	96%	Unch 5-86	67%	77%	
00-10	84%	10%	Transcon 6-86	94%	96%	Unch 6-86	67%	77%	
01-11	84%	11%	Transcon 7-86	94%	96%	Unch 7-86	67%	77%	
02-12	84%	12%	Transcon 8-86	94%	96%	Unch 8-86	67%	77%	
03-13	84%	13%	Transcon 9-86	94%	96%	Unch 9-86	67%	77%	
04-14	84%	14%	Transcon 10-86	94%	96%	Unch 10-86	67%	77%	
05-15	84%	15%	Transcon 11-86	94%	96%	Unch 11-86	67%	77%	
06-16	84%	16%	Transcon 12-86	94%	96%	Unch 12-86	67%	77%	
07-17	84%	17%	Transcon 1-87	94%	96%	Unch 1-87	67%	77%	
08-18	84%	18%	Transcon 2-87	94%	96%	Unch 2-87	67%	77%	
09-19	84%	19%	Transcon 3-87	94%	96%	Unch 3-87	67%	77%	
10-20	84%	20%	Transcon 4-87	94%	96%	Unch 4-87	67%	77%	
11-21	84%	21%	Transcon 5-87	94%	96%	Unch 5-87	67%	77%	
12-22	84%	22%	Transcon 6-87	94%	96%	Unch 6-87	67%	77%	
13-23	84%	23%	Transcon 7-87	94%	96%	Unch 7-87	67%	77%	
14-24	84%	24%	Transcon 8-87	94%	96%	Unch 8-87	67%	77%	
15-25	84%	25%	Transcon 9-87	94%	96%	Unch 9-87	67%	77%	
16-26	84%	26%	Transcon 10-87	94%	96%	Unch 10-87	67%	77%	
17-27	84%	27%	Transcon 11-87	94%	96%	Unch 11-87	67%	77%	
18-28	84%	28%	Transcon 12-87	94%	96%	Unch 12-87	67%	77%	
19-29	84%	29%	Transcon 1-88	94%	96%	Unch 1-88	67%	77%	
20-30	84%	30%	Transcon 2-88	94%	96%	Unch 2-88	67%	77%	
21-31	84%								

Stocks. If stocks are an important part of your life, then the Herald Tribune should be, too.

Jobs. If you're looking for one, then look first in the Classified ad section of the Herald Tribune.

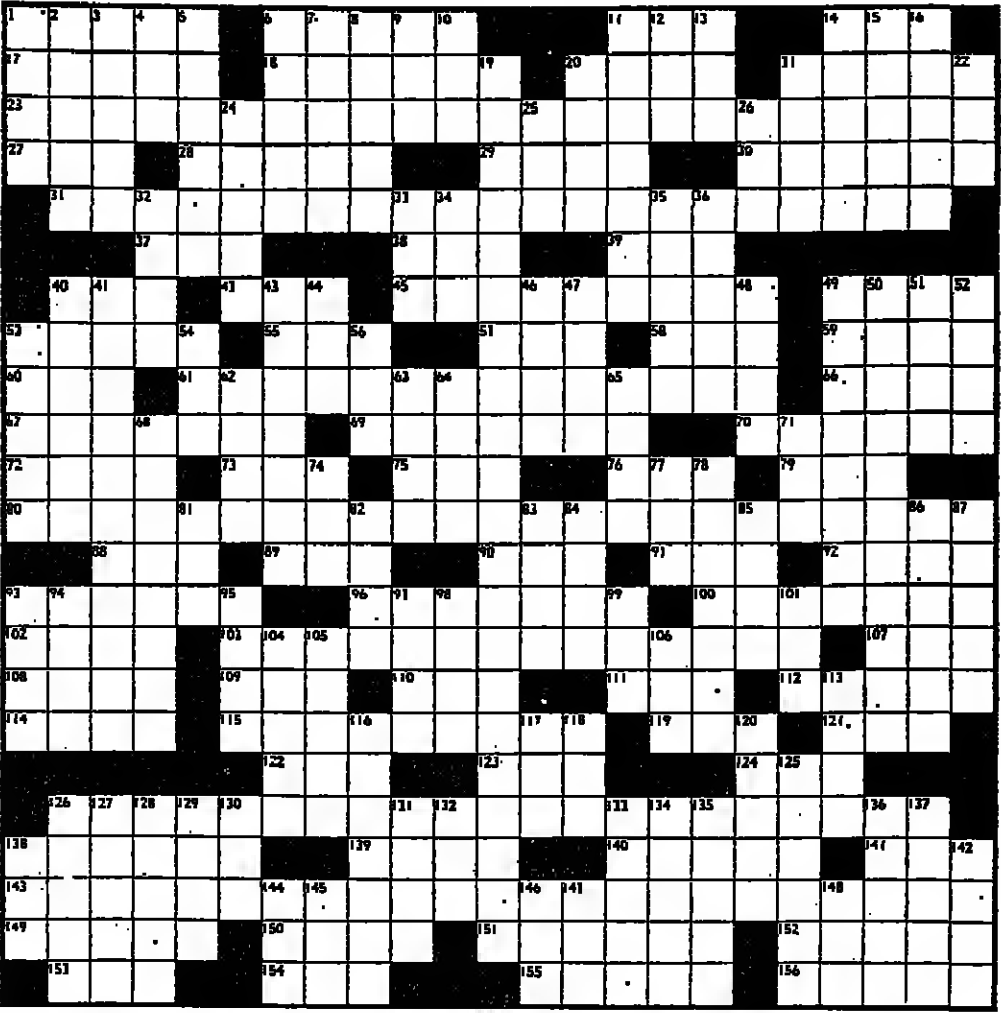
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[illegible]

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

THIRD DEGREE—By Elmer Toro



- ACROSS
- 1 Nephew, to
 - 3 ... way to the Forum?
 - 11 Football scores
 - 17 Anglican, Abbr.
 - 21 Farm implement
 - 23 Camera?
 - 25 Cereal, Abbr.
 - 27 Words of a prayer-officer
 - 29 Light color
 - 31 Italian star
 - 33 Noun suffix
 - 35 Get up (lit. a sore spot)
 - 37 Contrary
 - 39 Question
 - 41 Insects
 - 43 Half a fly
 - 45 Sharp tool
 - 47 College degree
 - 49 Walter's question
 - 51 Grain heads
 - 53 ... of tobacco
 - 55 ... Paul
 - 57 Arger
 - 59 Blind
 - 61 Get out!
 - 63 Before la
 - 65 Third-party
 - 67 Sea bird
 - 69 Supreme
 - 71 Monstrous state
 - 73 Get up
 - 75 ... mummy
 - 77 ... in the world?
 - 79 Helen of stage
 - 81 ...
 - 83 Vineyard, Fr.
- DOWN
- 2 ... off the
 - 4 ...
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- Solution to Last Week's Puzzle
- ACROSS
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WEATHER

LOCATIONS	TEMPERATURE	WEATHER
ALABAMA	55-65	Fair
ALASKA	45-55	Cloudy
ARIZONA	65-75	Sunny
ARKANSAS	55-65	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	65-75	Sunny
CANADA	45-55	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	45-55	Cloudy
DELAWARE	45-55	Cloudy
FLORIDA	65-75	Sunny
GEORGIA	65-75	Sunny
ILLINOIS	45-55	Cloudy
INDIANA	45-55	Cloudy
IOWA	45-55	Cloudy
KANSAS	55-65	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	55-65	Cloudy
Louisiana	65-75	Sunny
MAINE	45-55	Cloudy
MARYLAND	45-55	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	45-55	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	45-55	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	45-55	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	65-75	Sunny
MISSOURI	55-65	Cloudy
MONTANA	45-55	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	55-65	Cloudy
NEVADA	65-75	Sunny
NEW HAMPSHIRE	45-55	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	45-55	Cloudy
NEW YORK	45-55	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	65-75	Sunny
NORTH DAKOTA	45-55	Cloudy
OHIO	45-55	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	55-65	Cloudy
OREGON	55-65	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	45-55	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	45-55	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	65-75	Sunny
SOUTH DAKOTA	45-55	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	55-65	Cloudy
TEXAS	65-75	Sunny
UTAH	55-65	Cloudy
VERMONT	45-55	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	55-65	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	55-65	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	45-55	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	45-55	Cloudy
WYOMING	55-65	Cloudy

BOOKS

THE END OF AFFLUENCE

A Blueprint for Your Future

By Paul R. Ehrlich and Anne H. Ehrlich. Ballantine, 307 pp. \$1.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE idea, of course, was to lay on a touch of guilt in time for the Christmas feast. Because if Paul R. Ehrlich and Anne H. Ehrlich's "The End of Affluence: A Blueprint for Your Future" were to have the impact of Mr. Ehrlich's earlier "The Population Bomb" (which dramatized the horrors of overpopulation and helped to promote the idea of Zero Population Growth), then the turkey wouldn't be quite so easy to swallow. And if the bird wasn't so easy to get down, we wouldn't have to feel so bad about eating it in the first place at a time when starvation is stalking the earth. "The End of Affluence" was to be a form of penance, see? Just a little service provided to the reader.

But unfortunately or fortunately (depending on how you look at it), "The End of Affluence" does not have the impact of "The Population Bomb." Not that its message, boiled down to essentials, doesn't have significance for all our future Christmas meals. To be told that last winter's gas shortage was just a forerunner of far more energy crises to come should be enough to make us cook the turkey on a wood or charcoal grill on the terrace or in the backyard. To be assured that food prices are headed much higher still in the future and that vast shortages are bound to occur should suffice to inspire us to preserve something for next year. And to be promised that the only way to safeguard the future is to stop trusting politicians and start laying in supplies for the duration should make us forget about feasts.

Nor is it that "The End of Affluence" isn't full of enlightening details and statistics. To learn how Americans, constituting only 6 per cent of the world's population, manage still to account for 30 per cent of the world's meat consumption (and thereby get their protein far less efficiently or healthfully than those who rely on pulses—peas, beans, lentils—nuts and grains); to see how the so-called Green Revolution has limited the genetic variability of grain crops, and thus made it more difficult for those crops to adapt to impending climatic changes (like the disappearance of future monsoons in this century that some scientists are predicting for India); to have the interdependence of the world's population spelled out for us; to have the peril of nuclear power reactors reviewed for us; to have it made clear what is likely to happen when millions in the Indian subcontinent begin to starve (as they inevitably must, according to the Ehrlichs); all this is shocking and frightening enough to keep us transfixed way past dinner.

All the same, we're going to manage dinner somehow. "The

PEANUTS
B.C.
BLONDIE
BEETLE BAILEY
WIZARD of ID
ANDY CAPP
REX MORGAN M.D.
RIP KIRBY
DENNIS THE MENACE

PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD of ID

ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TRAIL

FICHE

LARMIN

RIFUGE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: KNAVE TACKY ESTATE BOILED

Answer: What a larrikin helps a cowboy to do—TAKE STOCK

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers Monday)

I PUT IN A GOOD WORD FOR YOU, TOO!

